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The Bombay Chronicle

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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 290 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort..
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th Dec.	CHINA ..		7,902
22nd ,,	ARABIA ..		8,035
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,268
5th Jan.	MANTUA § ..		10,905
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	Narkunda* ..	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X ..		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA † ..	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA X ..		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extrasteamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA* ..	20,702
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA X ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	Narkunda*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminate voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
14th Dec. ..	MARGHA	8,238
28th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA‡	8,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	6,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
4th April ..	WANELA	8,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May...	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. &. O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec.	SICILIA†	..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	..	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	..	15,993
21st February	SICILIA †	..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN†	..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
10th Dec. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10-30 A. M.
12th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East&South Africa. 1 P. M.
13th ,, ..	BARPETA ..	P. Gulf via K'chi
14th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via K'chi.
15th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war Ports.
29th ,, ..	COLABA ..	Colombo &Rangoon

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 163.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	10 Dec.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	8326	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Hori. kawa	6083	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	29 Dec	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Hahaki	8214	2 Jan	17 Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	230	210	138	105	84
Honghong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	340	320	240	160	128
Kobe	310	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	26th Nov.	10th Dec.
Asdes Maru	Y. Miyabara	7772	14th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	25th ,,	8th Jan
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	29th ,,	12th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	9th Jan.	23rd. ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
9, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiedo
Harbin	Penang	Yokoha
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed: Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 30,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
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Managers.

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Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.
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Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
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Chief Agents,
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46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F60,000,000 £5,668,566
Reserve Funds F42,429,161 £3,531,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai. Hongkong
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 5 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent

Dr. D Writer & Co
Have always in stock the celebrated "Tiki" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tablets Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial, Quinine wafer and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturers
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY. No. 1.

A FORD OFFER.
WANTED
FORD OWNERS in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir, to furnish us with their names and addresses together with their engine number.
Envelopes, containing the information should be marked "COMPETITION." They will not be opened until Monday, December 24th, 1923, when the writers of the first three thus opened will receive, free of charge, a MOORE, two-speed Gear attachment, valued at Rs. 250, provided that, at the time of writing, they are bona fide Ford Owners.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd.,
AND REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 707. Telegrams: "AUTOFORD."

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,256
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	1,71,32,085

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 6, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
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KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
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ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
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COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
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PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durega & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield. Ltd.
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
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CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTH QUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress, held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 10 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A LITERARY LINE SUB-EDITOR for a Marathi Journal and a CLERK on Rs. 35 p.m. Apply sharp to Box No. 9903, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9210

WANTED—A CANVASSER for getting printing orders and advertisements on liberal remuneration. Please write to Box No. 9901, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9209

COMMISSION AGENTS, Experienced and well connected, are required to push sale of Building Stone in Bombay and District, at moderates price and handsome commission. Apply to Box No. 9881, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9124

WANTED—An experienced CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING EXPERT. Salary according to qualification. Apply to THE MYSORE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Bangalore City.
A 18331

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

WANTED—Marathi-knowing energetic GRADUATE as tutor for Yuvaraj. Non-Brahmin and non-vegetarian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to the Rajasaheb of Mudhol, Marina Mansion, Chowpaty, before the 15th December between 12 noon and 5 p.m.
A R9208

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GOLDMEDALIST experienced well-recommended double-graduate seeks EMPLOYMENT, any line—Legal, Commercial, Secretarial Tutorial, preferred. Box No. 9905, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9199

DISTINGUISHED M.A., strong in English, Science and Mathematics seeks TUITIONAL WORK in respectable family. Best references. Apply Box No. 9206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9206

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Corner Grant Road, New Palatial Building, the place to invest money unique situation. Cosmopolitan Kashmiri Hindu Hotels, open air garden restaurants, a few rooms for Doctors, Dentists, First come first served.
C R9202

BLOCKS of two rooms consisting of one living room and one kitchen, situate at Sopari Baug Road, Parel,, plot No. 48 are to be let. Rooms are well lighted and well ventilated. Special Water taps for the 2nd and 3rd floor. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. NAROTAMDAS N. JHAVERI, 3rd Agiari Lane, Khara Kuva.
C R9097

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
Sunday Chronicle.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

HUPMOBILE—Wire wheels, Bosch Magneto, Engine and Tyres, excellent condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT, (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 18296

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 618.
T

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO., No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs. 15 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R9839

U. S. A. Dept. of Agriculture says Cocoanut Oil is highest in per cent. digestibility of any common fats. Their published figures are cocoanut oil 97.9 olive oil 97.8, ghee 97.0, lard 97.0—COCOGEM is pure refined and deodorized cocoanut oil. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, COCHIN.
T27

DONEGAL TWEED.—Only 200 yards available—Just to create a demand and show to the Public the Excellence of the Goods manufactured by us, we have decided to make a big sacrifice by offering for sale our All Wool Tweeds made after English patterns in up-to-date designs. Width 54 inches. Any day well worth Rs. 7-8-0 per yard. Now offered for Rs. 3-15-6 per yard. No sample sent. Orders for 2 yards and above only entertained:— THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal Post, BANGALORE.
T 18283

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Valuable Coalfield. 5,800 Bighas of First Class in Jharia Coalfield in one block Ry. Sidings on all sides. 40 ft. seam below 10 ft. from the surface. Title undisputed. No brokers need apply Bonafide purchasers to apply for full particulars to Box. No. 9906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9201

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD. Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
N 18323

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. B. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
B R9148

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PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

PUSAR PILLS CURE ILLS

SUCH as Acidity, Biliousness, Constipation Dyspepsia, General Debility, Headache, Malaria, etc. Price small box As. 8 Bombay Agent: AKHIL BHARAT AGENCY, BOMBAY 4.
R8203

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.
Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Makers John Ratcliffe and Sons, England—: QUAD CROWN LITHO MACHINE, complete with Stones Press etc., in working order on view. Price on application. Box No. 9898, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 9174

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SOMETHING FOR MILL OWNERS.

1. English Mill Stores of first quality only.
2. Made at our own Blackbury Works.
3. Latest and most up-to-date workshops.
4. Buy from the actual manufacturers
5. Trade Mark 111 which equals Textilaties.
6. Textilaties a new word for textile Stores.
7. Large assortment in our Bombay Stock.
8. Shipment orders at competitive prices.

JONES TEXTILATIES EXPORT CO. LTD.
(Late Weaving Supplies),
381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Agents.—The Sizing Material Co., Ltd.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a qualified LADY PHYSICIAN, holding degrees or diplomas of a recognised University or College for a Municipal Female Dispensary. Salary Rs. 200/- rising by annual increment of Rs. 20/- per mensem to Rs. 300/- with free Municipal Quarters.

No private practice will be allowed.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, nationality etc., should reach the undersigned before 3rd January, 1924.

(Sd.) GEO W. LEWIS.
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 5th Dec. 1923.
C 18318

NOTICE.
SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

AN EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and Apparatus, including the latest inventions and the most recently improved designs manufactured by E. Leitz of Wetzlar and Ogilvy and Co., of London, will be HELD in the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay. (By kind permission of the Principal, Dr. C. J. J. Fox).

The Exhibition will be open daily from 11th December till 17th December.

Hours:—11—12-30 and 2-30—4 p.m.

Demonstrations will be given at 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Daily.

The following instruments and apparatus will be included in the demonstrations:—

Microscopes for Monocular and Binocular vision suitable for Biology, Petrology, Metallurgy, etc.

Artificial Illuminants for Microscopical observations.

Dark Ground Condensers for the observation of living and unstained preparations.

Projection-drawing Apparatus.

Epidiascopes.

Photomicrographic Apparatus.

Micro-projection Apparatus.

Scientists and others interested in scientific education or research are cordially invited.

J. W. OGILVY, F.R.M.S., A. Inst. P.,
(of 18, Bloomsbury Square, London).

Indian address:
C/o Thos. Cook & Son,
Bombay.
M 9194

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' report and audited statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1923.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr Manmohandass Ramji as Director.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Lalji Naranji, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers hismelf for re-election under Article 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Killachand Devchand, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under article 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th December, 1923 to 3rd January 1924, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
7th December, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MFG., CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Half share certificate, bearing Nos. 8763A of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, standing in my name have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person claiming any interest in the said shares must notify the same to the above Company at its registered office, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days hereof, as application for duplicate share certificates has been made by me to the Company.

(Sd.) MATHARADAS LAKHMIDAS.
Dated, 10-12-23.
R9207

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,800 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,300 per mensem, plus House allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of a married officer whose family is resident in Bombay and who is not allotted Port Trust quarters at 10 per cent. of salary.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, subject to which and to the sanction of the Government of Bombay, he will be appointed on agreement for three years in the first instance. A first class passage to Bombay will be provided in the case of a candidate selected in England. On expiry of his agreement, if considered suitable by the Trustees, he will be confirmed as Chief Accountant on the permanent staff.

The Trustees' service is not pensionable and the selected candidate will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will be subject to the Trustees' Leave Rules, which conform generally to those applicable to Government servants. Service on agreement will count for Provident Fund and leave if the candidate is confirmed on expiry of his agreement.

Applications, giving full particulars regarding age, nationality, education, previous experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust Bombay, and will be received up to the 1st January, 1924. Applications should be marked "Appointment of Chief Accountant."

By Order of the Trustees,
W. R. S. SHARPE,
Deputy Chairman.
C17847.

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified CIVIL ENGINEER for the Local Fund Engineer's post holding the degree of either B.C.E. or B.E of any University. Pay Rs. 300-30, 2-500 plus travelling allowance according to C.S.R. Candidates with practical experience of engineering works and knowing Gujrati will be preferred. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the PRESIDENT KAIRA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, NADIAD, before 31st December, 1923, at the latest.
18319

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which has for some time past been carried on by HAJI SYED ALI AKBAR YEZDI and our client Mr. MAHOMED EBRAHIM YEZDI under the name of Nusrat Restaurant at Belasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the trade or business of Tea, Sugar, Rose water, Preserves, Condiments, etc., at Mahomedi Mansion, Imamwada Road, Bhendy Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay has been DISSOLVED by our client as from to-day. Any person having any dealings in respect of the said Nusrat Restaurant and in respect of the aforesaid business of Tea, Sugar etc., with the said Haji Syed Ali Akbar Yezdi without the consent of our client shall do so at his own risk and peril.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1923.
A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur & Co.,
Solicitors for Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Yezdi.
R9205

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHANDULAL HARGOVANDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure the case whereof has been redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East of the North Brook Street, and North of Falkland Road without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2049, New No. 9164, Old Survey No. 298 and New Survey No. 5041 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 7693, 7694 and 7695, Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 1 and 2 and containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's Bill 399 7/9 square yards but according to the present actual measurement 349, 8/9 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Keshavji Dharamsey, on or towards the West by the said North Brook Street on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hussein Heptoolla and on or towards the south by the said Falkland Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1923
MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C18331

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE.

FIVE pairs of bullocks thrown out of work by purchase of a motor-truck for removal of town-sweepings will be sold by auction sale subject to a reserved bid to be fixed by the Sanitary Committee on THURSDAY, the 13th December at 6-30 p.m. at the Bandra Municipal office.

The bullocks are young and in a fit condition for heavy work and can be inspected at the Municipal stables at Chimbai.

The Sanitary Committee will have the right to accept or reject any bid.

The successful bidder will have to pay the whole amount of his bid on the spot.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 7th December, 1923.
C18327

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Acting ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING in the College of Engineering, Poona. The appointment is likely to be a continuous one, but it will not be permanently vacant until 10th March, 1923.

The pay of the post, which is in the Bombay Educational Service is Rs. 250-20-350-efficiency bar-20-650, and the holder is also eligible for a Selection Grade of Rs. 650-30-800. A candidate with special qualifications may be appointed on an initial pay in excess of Rs. 250. Preference will be given to a candidate with European academic and practical qualifications, and with previous teaching experience. The subjects to be taught are:—Prime Movers, oil, gas, steam, hydraulic, etc. Applications, stating caste, age, theoretical and practical qualifications and experience, with copies of certificates should reach the Principal before 22nd December, 1923.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expense.

PRINCIPAL.
College of Engineering.
Poona, 8th December, 1923.
C18328

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

Auction sale of presentation articles, marble statues, suit cases, leather hand bags, mouth organs, Venetian, fancy gilded furniture, big Westminster clock, Cuckoo clocks, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 13th December 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dady House opposite Bombay Gymkhana 25 Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay the following big and small marble statues, Venetian fancy gilded furniture, presentation articles, electric chandeliers, fitted and unfitted small and large suit cases, big Westminster clock, lady's writing letter cases, big and small Cuckoo clocks gilded coffee set, grape bunches, electric shades, big fancy mirror, glass baskets for fruits and flowers, collar boxes, pocket brushes, jewellery cases, bundles of real gold and silver threads for embroidery work, leather hand bags, gold and silver pencils, fancy goods brass baskets, mouth organs, office furniture, foot mats, white zinc paint, wire nettings, kiwi boot polishes, vacuum slippers, thermometers, barometers motor goggles, umbrella covers, alarm watches tyre protectors, telescopes, compasses and such other fancy goods, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 11th Dec. 1923, at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 294-298: Case No. 7, 41, Princess Street and Kolbhatwadi.

Building Street No. 15, 17, 472-474, 476-478, 147-155, 1-8, 24-26 Cases Nos. 20, 21, 22, 45, 48, 52 Memonwadi Road Bhendi Bazar and Chunam Kiln Street.

Building Street No. 145-151, 115-121, 121A 109-113, 103-107, Case No. 192, 198, 199, 200, First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 73, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

SALE OF PIECES OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD, KHAKI SURGES AND FEEDING BOTTLES.

This day Tuesday, the 11th December, 1923, at platforms Nos. 6 and 7 Victoria Terminus, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs Lala Devidas & Sons:—

A lot of slightly damaged pieces of Brown Canvas, White Canvas, Khaki Bedford, Khaki Surge, also feeding bottles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Dec. 11, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Jehangir C. Mistry and Bai Hirabai and on account and at the risk of Halimabai Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 11th Dec. 1923, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of New Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to old title deeds 83-3/9 square yards or there abouts 84½ square yards according to Collector's Bill and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other property under Collector's Old No. 833, Collector's New No. 7997, Old Survey No. 1795 and New Survey No. 1105 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6105 (2) and Street No. 51 and bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the new Kazi Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the property of Halimabai daughter of Joosab Haji Giga and on or toward the South by the property formerly belonging to Daibh Ahmed Naginmaray but now belonging to Adam Ooman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co. or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from G. P. Smith Esq., Attorney for Mrs. E. Windus and by virtue of power of sale dated the 14th October, 1921 granted to him Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Thoburn House Apollo Bunder, opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumb waiters rich carpets table ornaments, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas writing table, glass door book and silver show cases, one sweet tone cottage piano one gramaphone with records, perambulator single bedsteads mirror almyrahs cloth and gown presses dressing and wash hand tables dressing chest of drawers, electric lamps and fans, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, cane furniture, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT ANDHERI.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Andheri, Gundavli Road next to the Police Station and about five minutes walk from the Railway Station, very valuable English furniture by Staple and Sheraton, also by Mckenzie and Roberts, such as dining room suite by Maple containing dining table, side board, silver show case chairs etc., drawing room containing English inlaid upholstered sofas and chairs, one English convertible easy chair, rich English carpets gramophone cabinet with records, screen one semi grand piano by Broadwood with pianola, table lamps, glass and crockery and platedware one nearly new 3/4 size mahogany billiard table, singer sewing machine, toilet copic invalid table, large double bedstead, English dressing table with oval centre mirror, one teakwood cupboard with pigeon holes by Mckenzie, almyrahs dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book cases, cane furniture, ice box aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of S. J. Bhavnagri, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th December, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANK STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 14th December 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for Messrs. Pursey Runsey and another the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sadakmiya Usmanbhai and Oomerniya Usmanbhai, Insolvents and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th December, 1918, the undermentioned very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Tank Street outside the Fort of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement ninety-seven and three upon nine square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1602, New No 8725 Old Survey No 2620 New Survey No. 4040 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 390 and Street Nos. 71 and 73 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a sweepers' passage on or towards the South by the house now or lately of Wanmali Jiwan on or towards the West by the Tank Street and on or towards the East by a public passage.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th December, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
LANDRU.
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
"THE QUAINTS"
in
"POLLY."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
GLADYS COOPER
in
"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."
THIRD CHAPTER

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.
Presents Again
By Special request of its patrons
STAR FILM'S LTD.
Production
CHAMPRAJ HADA
The Most beautiful Indian Picture.
A picture abounding in Mogul Gorgeousness—hair raising thrills
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL

IMPERIAL
presents
To-night and during this Week
Second and last Instalment
of
"THEODORA"
"THEODORA"
The Greatest motion picture the World has ever known.
SEE
The wonderful scenes in the Hippodrome and the suppression of rebellions by aid of hungry lions which are realistic pieces of stagecrafts.
also
PATHE GAZETTE AND A SELECTED COMIC.
Daily four shows:—
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat: Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
For the help of Maharashtriya Mofat Vachanalaya.
Wednesday 12th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
SWAYAMWAR
Saturday 15th Dec. 1923 at 8-30 p. m.
ASHA-NIRASHA
Sunday 16th Dec. 1923 at 3 p. m.
AKACHA PYALA
Rates excluding amusement Taxes. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, 0/12, 0/8.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.
Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens, longevity finance, business prospects, wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2/- Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0 Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

12-HOUR SERVICE.
F. C. Whitten & Co.
Drawing and Surveying Instruments.
PAY US A VISIT!
YUSUF BLDGS., CHURCHGATE ST.

AMERICAN MARKET.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

MESSRS. A NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, November 12

We present herewith our annual estimate of the American Cotton Crop. The figures are running bales, two round bales counted as one, and lint cotton only, linters excluded:—

	Bales
North Carolina	1,000,000
South Carolina	775,000
Georgia	600,000
Alabama	625,000
Mississippi	650,000
Louisiana	350,000
Texas	3,900,000
Oklahoma	575,000
Arkansas	650,000
Tennessee	250,000
Sundries	375,000
Total	9,750,000

This estimate has been made by the same methods that enabled us to attain such accurate results in former years, as follows:—

Our estimate.		Final Census.
	Bales	Bales.
Nov. 10, 1922	9,600,000	9,729,306
Nov. 10, 1921	8,000,000	7,977,778
Nov. 12, 1920	13,000,000	13,270,970

UNQUALIFIED MEDICAL PRACTICE.

CORONER'S STRICUTRES AT PLUMSTEAD

At an inquest held at Woolwich on October 27th, the Coroner (Dr. W. H. Whitehouse) declared that the case disclosed the most flagrant breach of the Medical Act he had ever come across. It appeared that a woman named Healy, aged 72, who had died on the previous Monday, had been attended by Clarence Wilfred O'Donoghue, of a "Health Institute" who gave his address as 55 Heavitree Road, Plumstead, with a temporary address at 109, Alabama Street, Plumstead. A son of the deceased woman stated that Mr. O'Donoghue as the family "doctor" had been treating his mother for the past twelve months, and had attended at the house. He had always been addressed as "doctor" and had been taken to be a qualified man, and his mother had had great faith in him. On the previous Sunday his mother had a severe attack of a long standing gastric trouble and vomited blood. Mr. O'Donoghue was summoned and gave her medicines, which afforded some relief, and next day he called again. The woman's condition became very serious, and Mr. O'Donoghue then said that he must have a consultation with another doctor, who came in response to an urgent summons, but the woman died in his presence.

Mr. O'Donoghue, who was warned that the evidence he gave on each night be used against him in another Court, said that he was of Irish descent and was born in India. Asked his profession, he replied "In medicine", but on being pressed for a more definite answer, he said that he had qualified abroad in the Faculty of State Medicine in India (Calcutta), whose diploma he declared to be the same as the "M. R. C. S." or "L. R. C. P." He said that it embraced medicine, surgery and midwifery, and was not, as the coroner suggested, concerned only with sanitation and the things which might properly be considered as State medicine. In Plumstead during the last two years he had been attending some nervous cases and anaemias at his consulting rooms, and exceptionally he had visited patients in their houses. He had a brass plate bearing the name "Dr. D'Donoghue", but the plate was made with a view to his future qualifications, and the "D" of "Dr." was temporarily smudged out. He was hoping to take the Final English Diploma in London within the next month. He declared that he had been registered by the General Medical Council, which had antedated his studies, but on further questions by the Coroner, he admitted that his registration by the Council was only as a student. He also produced a card showing that he had received clinical instruction at Manchester Royal Infirmary in 1919, and he stated that he was a member of the Royal Institute of Public Health. In the case of Mrs. Healy he had used a stethoscope and had given advice and medicines. He had set out in a letter to the Coroner his views of the case, that he believed the woman to have been suffering from chronic gastric and he gave particulars of the mixtures and diet he had prescribed. An hour or two before her death he had called Dr. Riddell who found the woman conscious, but failing fast.

Dr. D. F. Riddell, in his evidence, said that he was called to see Mrs. Healy on October 22nd. O'Donoghue, whom he had never seen before, although he had heard of him in the neighbourhood, had been to see his partner, Dr. Clarke, and had told him that he had been called in to see a case, but finding severe haemorrhage he could not attend it himself. Dr Riddell agreed to go (Dr. Clarke being unable to do so) as it was an urgent case, but on the distinct understanding that O'Donoghue was not in actual attendance on the case. On arrival he found the woman just alive. O'Donoghue was in the house but he elicited the history from other persons who were present, and not from him. The woman died before he had completed his examination and in the circumstances he refused to give a death certificate. At the post mortem examination he found appearances which made it evident that the cause of death was haemorrhage due to a ruptured vessel in chronic ulcer of the stomach.

The Coroner, addressing Dr. Riddell, said that he had done exactly the right thing, and he hoped that his action with that of the Coroner himself would rid the neighbourhood of a pest. To Mr. O'Donoghue he said, "You say you hope to be registered by the General Medical Council very shortly. I hope you will never be registered by the Council. I hope the police or the Medical Defence Union will take very strong action against you". He added that had this woman had other treatment, possibly surgical treatment, she might have been kept alive. To the son of the deceased th Coroner said that he sympathised with him in having been grossly misled by having in his house as medical attendant a man who had no right to practise at all in this country either as physician or surgeon, who knew really nothing about medicine and could not even spell correctly some of the medical terms he used. He returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes" in accordance with Dr. Riddell's evidence.—British Medical Journal.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 555.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 605.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 595.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 154.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 148.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.36-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 81.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.50.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-5 1/32
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 5/16
For. Demand	555
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	237
Japan	154
Singapore	166 1/2

Market—Steady

London, Dec. 8

Rentes 3%	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/16
" " 2 months hence	32 3/4

Closing Tone of silver—Tittle eastern buying—Steady.

Interest day to day loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England rate 5th July 1923 since 4 per cent.	
Interest 7 day market loans	2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 8.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.80
" " " " Germany 18	300,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	100,55
Stockholm	16.60
Christiania	29.17
Amsterdam	11.46
Switzerland	25.02 on 7/12/23.
Belgium	94.50 94.60
Athens	220.00 210.00
Demand Bills	4.35,87

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 1/2
Rentes 5 per cent	25

London, Dec 7.

TIN BLOCK	238 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Dec. 8.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/4 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 1/2 "
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/8 "
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 56 1/2 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	" 42 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	"
Govt. Securities 3%	" 66 3/4 "
	" 56 3/4 "

London, Dec. 8

Conversion Loan	£ 76 3/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 102 3/4
7 per cent. Indian	" 115

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13.
Sovereigns forward Rs 15/13/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/3/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/3/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/3/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement. Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/10.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Bar gold ready s 94.9
Silver ready d. 33-3.
Silver forward d. 32-12.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, China bought, Very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ready:—25—4—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	25—3—3	..	25—2—9	25—3—9
Podh	25—3—6	..	25—3—0	25—4—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—3—0
Podes 0—6—9
Tone.—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ready:— 79—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	79—10—0	..	79—2—0	79—11—0
Podes	79—3—0	..	79—9—9	79—11—0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0—13—0
Posh 1—10—6
Tone— Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 61/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/-
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
3½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/-
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

10th December 1923.

A sharp fall of 83 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on heavy long liquidation and Wall st. selling. Liverpool has been reported 12 points up The advance was due to Commission Houses end scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th December as follows:—

"Fear with indifferent support until U. S. A. Government estimate known further long liquidation probable."

The Ginners report shows 9,244,000 bales ginned upto 30th November 1923 as compared with 8,369,000 bales upto 13th November 1923.

Messrs. Breut and Cos Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 8th inst. (3-10 p.m.) as under:—

"Ginners 9,244,000 bales. This is compared with 8,369,000 bales ginned same time last year. The number of bales ginned from 14th November 1923 to 1st December 1923 is 875,000 bales while during the same period last year it was 449,000 bales."

In response to the substantial decline in New York futures the Merwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 638 i.e. Rs. 31 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the commencement of the session Marwari shroffs and jobbers were free sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 629/30. At about this level shroffs and Commission Houses were buyers which caused the market to advance to Rs. 640. But the values again gave way to Rs. 632½ on profit taking. At the close Marwari shroffs were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 637 and finally closed at Rs. 635 at 3-30 p.m. At cotton green the market opened at Rs. 633 and dropped to Rs. 627/28 on Liverpool opening quotations being easier than expected. Again improved to Rs. 635 on buying by jobbers and closed easier at Rs. 626½.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 590/92 and jumped to Rs. 601 1/2 on buying by Exporting and Commission Houses. After sharp fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 597. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 590/92 and steady went up to Rs. 599. At about this level Commission Houses sold and the prices gave way to Rs. 592 the bazar finally closing at Rs. 595. F.G. Bengal Decr./January was quoted about Rs. 522/23.

Our market for steady cotton was closed on Saturday last.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	626 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	513
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	588
Fine Oomra	March.	585

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	550	540	525	..	..	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	625	615	600	..	..	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	655	645	630	..		
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	640	630	615	..		

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 10.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	628
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	515
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	588
Fine Oomra	March.	584

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

10th December 1923.

New York Market 8th December 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
35.25	Dec.		34.48	—77
34.65	Jan.		33.80	—85
35.02	Mar.		34.20	—82
35.21	May		34.38	—83
34.43	July		33.62	—81
28.30	Oct.		27.65	—65

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 34.67, lowest 33.78, range 89 points long liquidation and Wall St. selling on ginners more than expected. Demand on limit down.

Liverpool market 8th December 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening very	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
20.21	Jan.	20.34+13	20.39+18	20.34	+13
20.24	Mar.	20.35+11	20.42+18	20.36	+12
20.11	May			20.33	+12
19.59	July			19.73	+14
16.34	Oct.	16.46+12	16.54+20	16.23	+19
23.70	Jan. 1924	Egyptian		23.95	+25
22.30	Nov. "	"		22.24	+06

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Market steady, scattered buying. Little cotton for sale. (2) January highest 20.40, lowest 20.32, range 08 points. Commission houses buying. Less for sale. Very steady market.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Ginners 9,244,000 above expectations. Would rather buy on declines."

Sixth ginners report.—Ginned upto 30th November 1923 9,244,000 bales compared with 8,369,000 bales upto 13th November 1923.

Comparison with previous years 1923/24 Sixth ginners 9,244,000. 1922/23 9,319,601. 1921/22 7,639,961, 1920/21 10,141,293.

Comparison with previous year 1923/24 Final ginners 1922/23 9,729,000, 1921/22 7,978,000 1920/21 13,271,000.

Comparison with previous years 1919/20 Sixth ginners 8,844,368, 1918/19 9,571,414, 1917/18 9,713,529, 1916/17 10,3522,431.

Comparison with previous years 1919/20 Final ginners 11,326,000. 1918/19 11,906,000, 1917/18 111,248,000, 1916/17 11,364,000.

Liverpool, Dec, 8.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" Imports	

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The share market remained closed to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43-1/4
Eastern	" 5 2/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.—

Mid. Americans spot	Small demand		20.45
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			24.65
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		Jan.	
		Mar.	
		May	
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Oct.	
" " " "		Jan.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.29 +14
Jan.	20.34 +13
Feb.	20.33 +11
Mar.	20.36 +12
April	20.28 +12
May	20.23 +12
June	20.08 +14
July	19.73 +14
Aug.	18.76 +16
Sept.	18.27 +23
Oct.	16.53 +19
Nov.	16.17 +19
Dec.	16.02 +19

Tone—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	23.90 +25
Jan.	23.95 +25
Feb.	24.05 +25
Mar.	24.15 +25
April	24.25 +25
May	24.25 +25
June	24.25 +25
July	24.25 +25
Aug.	24.00 +15
Sept.	23.55—10
Oct.	23.63 Unchgd
Nov.	21.30 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec, 8.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.65
" " Fully Good	14.05
" " Fine	14.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	16.85
" " " Fully Good	15.35
" " " Fine	15.85
M. G. Broach, Good	17.20
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	18.00
. G. Scinde, Good	13.35
" " Fully Good	13.85
" " Fine	14.35

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Dec. 8.

Total in Sight	6,987,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	458,000 "
East Indian " "	208,000 "
American " "	3,345,000 "
Other " "	154,000 "
Total Sales	23,000 "
East Indian Sales	1,600 "
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" " Stock	32,000 "
" " Forwarded	4,300 "
" " Actual Export	"
" " Imports	4000 "
" " Speculation	100 "
American Afloat	281,000 "
East Indian Afloat	34,000 "
Total Afloat	419,000 "

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		42,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1,000
" " Continent		16,000
Futures at New York		
" " "	Jan.	33.80 +17
" " "	Mar.	34.21 +19
" " "	May.	34.38 +21
" " "	July.	33.62 +19
Spot Cotton at New York		35.00—75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		34.25—25
Futures " "	Mar.	33.92 +9
" " "	May	33.81 +11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/4
Silver Foreign mined		64 1/2

Washington, 8th December 1923.

The United States Cotton Census Bureau gives the amount ginned up to 30th Nivember 9,244,000 bales.

In No. 2777 of New York 7th instant, please read:—

Week's Exports to Japan 35,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec, 10.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	41 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 13 0	10 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 13 0	10 5 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 10 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 6 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	7 5 3
Linseed, April/May	12 12 0
Groundseed., Dec,	71 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	16 0 0

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 8.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—32 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41
AUSTRALIAN D/J Value	46
KARACHI BARLEY D/J Sellers	31/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Cargo D/J Buyers	44/3
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. D/J Sellers	
Tone:—	
WHEAT Afloat to U.K. 2,010,000 Qrs.	

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 8.

RAPESEED, Ferosepore Real Bold per ton D/J Sellers	£ 19
LINSEED Argentine D/J Paid Sellers	£ 17 1/2
" J/F Sellers	" 17
Tone—Poor enquiry	
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Firmly held	
Tone—Nominal,	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N./D. Sellers	£ 10 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED D/F Sellers	£ 19 1/8

LINSEED.

London, Dec 8.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 1/4
Tone.—Pool enquiry	
SAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Dec. Value	41 /9
" Jan./Apl. Value	38 1/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December Sellers	22/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/7
Tone—Quiet.	
Terminals Dec. Paid	23/9
Mar. Paid	26 10 1/2

METALS.

London, Dec. 8.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/4
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 10 Rs. a. p.
Brass, England	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 10. Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		66 8 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4		71 8 0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Jan.-Feb.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 1/4
Tone—Quiet,	

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Dec. 8, 1923.

Cotton	1491 Bales
Wheat	12478 Cwts.
Linseed	5386 "
Rape, etc	805 "
Gingellyseed	2716 "
Poppyseed	220 "
Groundnuts	8124 "
Castorseed	2314 "
Rice	6129 "
Myrabollams	4053 "
Cottonseed	16122 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	1282 "
Juwar	1699 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	390 "
Bajri	5815 "
Coal	221 Tons

FREIGHT.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	13

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

Weather remains disturbed in Kashmir, where a few light falls of snow occurred. A few falls of rain occurred in Tenasserim and south-east Madras.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.946 inches
Temperature of Air	79.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.2 "
Dew Point	66.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	65% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.0 "
Minimum do. do.	74.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, NNW, NNE,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 176

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.	10	0 39	31 0	10	6 46	17 9
		42 33	28 2		18 33	14 0
Tu.	11	30 8	1 23	11	7 33	17 9
		27 7	13 20		19 17	14 9
W.	12	20 11	2 4	12	8 23	17 0
		26 9	14 9		19 59	15 9
Th.	13	28 11	2 48	13	9 18	19 2
		28 10	15 0		20 42	15 1
F.	14	3 34	27 10	14	10 12	18 0
		15 55	25 0		21 31	16 3
Sat.	15	..	..	15	..	..
S	16	5 15	25 10	16	12 21	19 3
		18 37	24 2			

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, December 11.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2558-21 Wadia G and Co., Kodarmal Bhuramal v Burjorji B Jassawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

1403-23—Dikshit M and Co., J Thakoredal and Co v Tarachand Ghanshamdas, Malvi M R and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

448-20—Dastur and Co, Dr. Robert Stango Nuvarra v Lieut-Col H A J Gidney I.M.S., Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1353-23—Wadia G and Co, Langley and Co, Mahadeo Bhasker and others, Malvi M R and Co.

3912-23—Mulla and M, Yusuf Alibhoy Cassumbhoy v Suleman Oosman Jamal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3806-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Rancheddas, Purnanand C and J.

5082-21—In Person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chhaganlal, Purnanand C and J.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Motiram Dhurandhar and ors, Kharas and Co, Wadia G and Co.

307-21—Purnanand C and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsy G D Tyalka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1365-21—Vachha and Co, Bai Durgabai widow v Bai Hirabai widow, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

*3368-20—Payne and Co, Tyabally Kaderbhai Khalil, Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed Kurtha, Sabnis G and S.

2168-22—Ferreira and V, Eulas widow and others Bhagwandas Heralal and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1860-22—Judah and S Mahomed Abdula Mahomed Ismail Mukri Vasant Vasudeo Patil and others, G B Pandya.

680-22—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ayam, Ayesbhoy Abdul Husein, Motichand and D.

3591-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patheria v Lallubhai Narandas Dalal, Thakoredas and Co.

4003-21—Matubhai J and M, Habib Jusab v Currimbhoy Hasanally, Captain and V.

4040-21—Hiralal and Co, R P Wagle and Co v Kalyanji Vithaldas, Mulla and M.

898-21—Captain and V, Joshi Khimji Lalji and Co v Joshi Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.

3950-21—Pandia and Co, Ranchhodlal Chhagubhai Desai v Abasbhai Abdealli and anr, Amarchand and M.

4062-21—Daphtary F and D, Rahimbhai Cassambhai v Fazal Cassam, Mantri and Co.

4238-21—Amin and D, Bhotalal Kothari and Co v Himatlal V Dalal, Kanga and Co.

3755-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Balpatchand Premchand and others, N C Dalal and Co.

4231-21—Smetham B and L, Kalyandas Jugmohandas v Cahotalal Bhaidas Daphtary Norwanji K and Co.

4242-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Ebrahim v Burjorji Framji Joshi, Payne and Co.

4244-21—Purshotamdas and Ci and J, Bhugwandas Rupchand v Bhogilal Nandlal and another, Vrajlal and Co., Mehta L and Co.

4245-21—Payne and Co., Shr. Sarabhai Surajmal and Co., v Sakalchand Khemchand and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co.

4246-21—Unwalla P and P, Sulleman Nurmahomed and Co., v Abdul Karim Lalmahomed Jehangir and S.

4259-21—N C Dalal and Co., Vadilal Purshotamdas and Co., v Damji Khimji.

4261-21—Edgelow G W and Co., Shariff Hassan and Co. v Reuben Elliason Ani, Wadia G and Co.

4262-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchoddas Govindji Asher v Premjiwandas Gordhandas, Dalia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

3053-21—M B Chothia and Co, Kalcomal Shorimal v Khatu Mahadeo Abdulla, Madhowji and Co.

902-21—Purnanand C and J, Govindas Tulsidas v Vadilal Purshotamdas, Mantri and Co.

Short Causes.

3598-23—Motichand and D, Esmail Haji Haroon, Apub Ebrahim Memon, M B Chothia and Co.

4127-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sarupchand Amichand, Madar Ebrahim, Forbes and Co.

1339-23—Khandwalla and C, Chimanram Motilal, Sagarmal Bhuramat N C Dalal and Co.

4841-23—Khandwalla and C, Joharmal Uttamchand, Mukhram Pratap Narayan, N C Dalal and Co.

Long Causes.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Romanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Romanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganjan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Th and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

2479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.

1143-23—Thakoredas and D, Basantilal Gavridutt Poddar, Durgadutt Bansidhar Savalha, Bhishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5746-22—Payne and Co, N H Moss Abdulla, Ahmed Satar, Mantri and Co.

REFERENCES.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

28-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Tehmina widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Gajanan Vinayak, Jehangir M and S.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

16-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another, Jehangir M and Somji, Motichand and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

1570-23—Merwanji K and Co, Kadulmal Jethanand v Dorabji Edulji, Kanga and Co.

4510-22—Jamshedji R and D, Karimbhoy Shamsuddin v The Malbar Timber Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

4083-23—Mulla and M, Alladin Mahomedbhoy and Co v Abdul Kadar Bawla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4095-23—Ferreira and V, P Alma v S H Nooriel and Co, Mirza and M.

1927-23—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Chh.

SHORT CAUSES.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and ors v Jaigopal Barkatram and ors, Manubhai B M, Madhowji and Co.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim Crotier v Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai v Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

1905-23—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Mahomed Hassam Oyubji, Merwanji K and Co.

2062-23—Daphtary F and D, Jethabhai Gulabchand and Co v Joharmal Sarupchand, N C Dalal and Co.

3282-23—Malvi M R and Co, Vallabhdas Govindji v A M Haji Yusuf Said, Raghavaya N and Co.

3523-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Hargovinddas Harjiwandas v Karsandas Vallabhdas, In Person.

2516-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v B N Gang and ors, Purnanand C and J.

3716-23—Chub and Co, R C Lewis v Franks S Lund, Crawford B and Co.

2985-23—Ramanlal and H, Dossabhai Hirachand v A A Khan, Dabholker and Co.

LATE MR. U. K. TRIVEDI.

We regret to announce the death of Mr Uttamlal Keshavlal Trivedi, B.A., L.L.B. Vakil High Court, which took place o Sunday morning at his residence Ahmedabad, Raipur, Amblini Pole, at the age of 51 years. The deceased was born on 16th February 1872. He graduated from the Elphinstone College and took his L.L.B. degree in 1899. For some years he practised at Rajkot with considerable success. Subsequently, he began to practise at the High Court on the Appellate Side. He was fo sometime Editor of "Samalochaka' magazine and of "Parsi". He also worked for sometime as Secretary of Provincial Congress Committee, Sanatan Dharma Sammelana and of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobha Girls' School. He was the Joint Secretary of the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association, Hon. Joint Secretary of Indian Progressive Federation and the Hon. Secretary of Shree Gujarati Forbes Sabha. He was a Sanskrit scholar, lover of English literature, keen student of Western and Eastern philosophy, a publicist and lawyer, and a well-known Gujarati and English writer. He was the author of "A Historical Survey of National Indian Politics", and "Constitutional Theory of Hindu Law" He translated into Gujarati "Geeta Rahasya" of the late Lokmanya, A. C. Dutt's "Economics," "Akbar" of the Rulers of India Series, and List's "Political Economy" (in Mss.). Besides he was regular contributor to "Vasanta" "Samalochaka", "Gujarati", "Rangabhoomi". "Hindusthan", 'Sanj Vartaman" and "Indian Review", on political, economical, social and philosophical subjects. He was a very loving man and lived a pious life. He leaves behind him a widow and a large family bemoaning his untimely and sad death.

MORE SWARAJISTS RETURNED IN C. P

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 10.

Swaraj Party candidates, Barrister Deshmukh for Arvi Rural and Balwantrao Deshmukh for Nagpur Division urban were returned unopposed. Dr. Dhopte for for Wardha rural secured 1,144 votes and the opposing candidate 241.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES.

PARSIS BATTING 1912-23.

	Inns.	Not out	H. Score.	Toral	Average
J. S. Warden	14	3	115*	498	45.27
H. J. Vajifdar	29	4	119*	727	29.08
V. K. Kapadia	34	2	125*	814	25.43
H. D. Kanga	32	2	150	429	20.42
S. N. Gandhi	24	1	93	455	19.78
J. S. Elavia	20	6	51*	275	19.64
K. M. Mistry	8	0	56	148	18.50
B. Mirza	14	5	40*	166	18.44
B. Kalapesi	8	0	47	132	16.50
D. D. Driver	30	0	65	462	15.40
S. M. Chothia	20	1	47	280	14.73
B. J. Bhapoo	12	0	32	169	14.08
J. H. Elchidana	19	0	40	241	12.67
F. E. Kapadia	7	1	41*	84	14.00
S. H. Cohla	6	0	32	76	12.66
R. Jamshetji	8	4	30*	48	12.00
M. D. Parekh	11	2	23	93	10.33
K. K. Irani	6	0	32	60	10.00
P. J. Chinoy	10	1	19	64	7.11
B. E. Kapadia	11	2	20	61	6.77
P. Daruvala	15	3	21*	78	6.50
R. P. Maherhomji	6	0	10	27	4.50
M. B. Vatcha	10	4	5	20	3.33

*not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
M. D. Parekh	110.2	24	240	26	9.23
J. S. Warden	249.2	82	500	44	11.35
H. D. Kanga	94	27	216	16	13.50
V. S. Elavia	141	29	405	29	13.96
D. D. Driver	128.3	19	306	18	17.00
R. Jamshetji	187.1	37	524	30	17.46
B. Mirza	189	52	477	27	17.66
F. J. Vajifdar	307.1	82	635	35	18.14
M. B. Vatcha	381.3	97	762	41	18.58
M. D. Bulsara	34	6	107	5	21.40
B. Kalapesi	100	19	301	13	23.15
P. Daruvala	253.5	38	792	34	23.29
B. J. Bahapoo	74	7	223	3	74.33

MAHOMEDANS BATTING 1912—1923.

	Inns.	Not. out.	H. Score	Total.	Average
Khanmahomed	4	1	34*	96	32.00
C. A. Murad	10	0	86	242	24.20
Hasan Shah	10	2	96	175	21.87
Yusuf Beg	25	1	63	504	21.00
Salamuddin	4	1	26	59	19.66
M. H. Vishram	4	0	58	67	16.75
Feriozkhan	24	1	48*	356	15.47
Abdus Salam	11	0	31	164	14.90
Nazir Husain	25	2	45	331	14.38
A. Aziz	13	2	43	154	14.00
Salehmahomed	18	3	36	208	13.86
S. N. Patel	5	0	28	68	13.60
Ferozuddin	4	0	25	43	10.75
Mashuddin	4	0	22	41	10.25
M. E. Shaikh	10	1	33	86	9.55
K. H. Contractor	6	0	22	55	9.16
S. Mahmod	8	1	37	61	8.71
K. Tambuvala	22	2	48	162	8.10
Azim Khan	3	1	9	16	8.00
T. T. Barodawala	6	0	25	46	7.66
C. M. Ali	13	1	13	90	7.50
P. B. Irfani	23	9	17	91	6.50
S. G. Rasool	6	0	15	36	6.00
S. A. Aziz	13	0	17	74	5.69
A. E. Bham	7	1	18	31	5.16
Syed Ibrahim	8	0	17	36	4.50
Piareykhan	4	1	4	9	3.00
D. Nensey	3	0	2	3	1.00

*not out.

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Average.
Syed Ibrahim	57.1	11	136	13	10.46
Hasan Shah	39.2	9	91	8	11.37
S. J. Rasool	21.1	0	48	4	12.00
Ferozkhan	62	15	144	11	13.09
Ashfaqali	14	2	53	4	13.25
Khanmahomed	54.5	12	139	10	13.90
C. A. Murad	122	17	314	21	14.95
Abdus Salam	222	52	600	34	17.64
S. A. Aziz	167	34	457	28	18.65
Salehmahomed	357.2	125	650	31	20.96
K. Tambuvala	230.2	40	608	28	21.71
Salamuddin	30	5	93	4	23.25
A. Aziz	123.4	21	378	16	23.62
Nazir Husain	55	6	164	5	32.80

INDIA'S POET-LAUREATE.

DR. TAGORE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who is on visit to Bombay, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the Kanara Saraswat Colony at Santa Cruz on Sunday morning and was presented with an address and a purse for the "Vishwa Bharati" of Shantinikatan There was a large gathering present on the occasion and the function which was held in a large open courtyard was a grand success. The proceedings opened with a few introductory remarks by Mr D. N. Sirur who presided, after which Mr. G. Pandurang Rao, President of the local Saraswat Club read out the address of welcome which was presented to the Poet, enclosed in a beautiful Silver casket

Dr. Tagore in his address expressed his gratefll thanks to them for the very cordial welcome and the spontaneous offer of a handsome purse for the Vishwa Bharati. He said that he considered the welcome offered to him as an appreciation of his work and it also showed that through his work he had done something to unite the different parts of India in a bond of sympathy and love.

Speaking about India's ideels and civilisation he said that for centuries India did not reveal herself. When he went to the West and when he was welcomed to their hearths and homes he felt that India's ideals and contributions to civilisation were acknowledged by the West and that the basic principles of humanity were the same all over the world.

He then dwelt on the positive and negative side of India's poverty and said that they must not dwell too much only upon the negative side of poverty. They had a great inheritance of wealth from their ancestors as well as its responsibilities. He appealed to them never to forget the great ideal of ancient India, the ideal of Hindu religion, namely Hospitality. Modern India had made no provision for her guests and he assured them that there were people in the West who were immensely anxious to find some help from the spirit of wisdom which they believed Modern India had inherited from their ancestors. He concluded by appealing to all to think deeply over this all-important Universal aspect of the question.

OVERCROWDING IN THE TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I seek the hospitality of your columns with a view to lay bare the grievances of the travelling public by the through trains of the B. B. and C. I. Ry?

Much has been written about the overcrowding in the 3rd class male compartments of the through trains—specially the fast ones but little attention appears to have been paid to that by the authorities. But when the same complaints have to be made for the sufferings of our females I consider it high time for something to be done by the railway authorities.

Yesterday I had an occassion to go to the Grant Road station to see some female members of my family off who went to Surat by the morning fast passenger train. As every one knows this is practically the only convenient train for our females who have to travel alone as far as Surat or even Baroda. You can just conceive the plight of the 15 passengers some with babies in arms who were obliged to be huddled up in one compartment. Again the carriage reserved for the females which is usually attached just in front of the guard's brake van was attached behind the brake van and was the last carriage on the train. Naturally, therefore, neither the station master nor the guard could pay any attention to the female passengers seated in this 3rd class carriage, neither was it possible to approach any of them, though on the Dadar station some of the females wanted their help for avoiding overcrowding.

In such cases can the authorities not reserve some more compartments from one of the male carriages for the benefit of female passengers? If they are not occupied till Dadar they can remove the boards.

Trusting something will be done to alleviate the sufferings of the female passengers by day trains.—Yours, etc.

C. G. MUNIM.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

LALA LAJPATRAI TAKEN ILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

Lala Lajpat Rai, who was elected President of the Punjab Political Conference now holding session at Gujranwala has returned to Lahore. He has been attacked with fever. His Presidential address was read by Doctor Satyapal, he himself being unable to read it owing to illness. The Conference is now being held under the presidency of Malik Lal Khan.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai has rejected by an overwhelming majority a resolution recommending change in the creed of the Congress.

The Subjects Committee of the Punjab Political Conference has also rejected a resolution regarding civil disobedience.

ADEN WAKF PROPERTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A peculiar case involving an important question of law has arisen in Aden and I think it badly calls for being brought to the notice of the public.

Sometime back a few Arabs residing there gathered together at a private house whereat they purported to have passed a resolution appointing a Committee to take possession and manage some Wakaf properties and the mosque of Aden and further in pursuance the resolution the Committee took possession of and began to manage the properties.

I should feel obliged if any of your reader proficient in law, would enlighten me as to whether such a Committee a Committee which may be rightly styled a "self-appointed Committee", can be held in the eye of law in British Court of Law and Justice, to be competent enough to take possession of and manage Wakaf properties. It is, of course understood that these properties were, hitherto, being managed by certain persons and no question has arisen as to the legality or illegality of their management.—Yours, etc.

ADENITE.

(Continued from Col. 6)

FROM CHINA.

P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 10.

S S China for London:—10 bundles woollen carpets, J S Narag and Co; 5 bundles woollen carpets, A Haji Gulam; 15 bundles lamp shades, H A Ebrahim; 60 cwts cinnamons, E S Tater and Co; 4 cwts woollen carpets, E D Sassoon; 62 bales woollen carpets, Nemtor and Co; 35 bales kapok cotton, T Jamnadas; 1 bale woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw; 6000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Liebenfels for Antwerp:—25 bales cotton waste, L Ebrahimji; 80 bales hemp, M Chandulal; 195 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 65 bales cotton raw, M Chandulal.

S S Liebenfels for Rotterdam:—150 bales cotton fly, Volkart Bros; 410 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton.

S S Liebenfels for Hamburg:—1100 cwts groundnut oil cakes, L Ebrahimji; 220 bales cotton fly, B Meyer; 2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon; 85 bales cotton fly, C Peraj; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, T A Begbie; 110 bales cotton raw, L Ebrahimji.

S S Liebenfels for Bremen:—220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Liebenfels for Malmoe:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—2002 cwts linseed, Gorie Ltd; 2000 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon; 396 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 18 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Japan C Trading; 110 bales cotton raw, Hotindia Cotton; 220 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Gorie Ltd; 405 bales cotton raw, Vardhman Bros; 65 bales wool, Forbes Forbes.

S S Trafford Hall for London:—1000 cwts myrabollams, Forbes Forbes.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—220 bales cotton raw, Japan C Trading; 400 cwts linseed oil cakes, B Meyer; 550 cwts cummin seed, 100 cwts fennel seed, A Bhanji.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton waste and fly, M Chandulal; 1000 cwts kurdi seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 225 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 6 bales cotton raw, G Chatuchi; 1500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Hongkong:—11 cwts fishmaws, 97 cwts sharkfins, B Meyer.

S S Vigo for Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seed, Gorie Ltd.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—1667 tons manganese ore, James Finlay.

S S Recca for Antwerp:—20 bales cotton fly, B Karsandas.

S S Recca for Ghent:—124 bales cotton raw, Forbes Forbes.

S S Margha for Antwerp:—241 cwts gum Arabic, 105 cwts gum Ghatty; P. Koowarji, 1000 cwts mowra seed, 4000 cwts rape seed, 2000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Margha for Hamburg:—245 bales cotton fly, B Karsandas; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand; 105 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram.

S S Margha for Ghent:—350 bales cotton raw, Vardhman Bros.

S S Anglo-Columbian for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw, E Spinner.

S S Anglo-Columbian for Antwerp:—240 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Anglo-Columbian for Ghent:—165 bales cotton raw, B Karsandas.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton raw, Japan C Trading.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—60 bales cotton raw, Ali Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 10.

S S City of Genoa from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—126 cases 18 bales cotton, 100 bales 166 cases cotton yarn, 9 cases artificial silk, 8 cases woollen, 554 casks China clay, 17 bales wool tops, 311 bundles steel sheets, 120 cases candles, 678 bales old newspapers, 15047 bundles hoops, 23 cases umbrella ribs, 30 cases copper sheets, 38 kegs tiles, 300 bags 110 drums bicarbonate of soda, 20 cases beef dripping, 1560 boxes 60 cases soap, 32 cases nails, 4191 boxes tin plates, 3550 bundles G C sheets, 188 bales paper, 1453 pieces earthenware trops, 200 axle arms, 55 casks tallow, 425 C I traps, 425 C I bends, 62 anchors, 170 kegs lead ore, 63 cases biscuits, 100 bags sago flour, 532 bundles faggot steel, 20 drums 20 barrels lubricating oil, 100 cases brandy, 60 cases magnesia, 33 drums sulphate of soda 161 cases bobbins, 493 pulleys, 10 drums pitch 100 earthenware pans, 26 coils copper wire 81 pieces channels, 101 pieces joists, 101 pieces girders, 29 pieces 141 bundles 5 cases plates and angles, 57 cases rivets, 95 cases 33 pieces stocker material, 34 cases cigarettes, 1336 bundles steel sheets, 10 cases ginger ale, 165 cases tin sheets, 1000 bundles steel wire, 300 kegs sulphate of copper, 149 rolls steel springs, 100 C I pipes.

From Naples:—7531 baskets, potatoes.

S S Vasna from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—4120 baskets 338 bundles wet dates, 200 bundles skin dates, 719 bundles dates, 5 cases cartoon dates, 1 bundle s/c specie.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10.

Simla, Bervin, Gothenburg.
Dongola, Grimn, London.
——gue, Milne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Matiana, Langlands, Karachi.
Bovenkerk, Swarz, Calcutta.

The following vesels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Dongola for London.

S S Simla:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Simla, 3510 tons, Captain T Borvin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4720 tons, Captain R Griffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Co's steamer Margha, 5090 tons, Captain R A Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Matiana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, 5454 tons, Captain D H Langlands, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Bovenkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Bovenkerk, 3723 tons, Captain F Swarz, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, December 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Liebenfels 3859 Karachi 18/12 W & A Graham & Co.
2 China 4161 London 15/12, M M and Co.
5 Genoa 4201 Genoa 15/12, M Italiana.
8 Clan Ranald, 3446 C Ports 7/12, J F and Co.
6 Khandalla 3289 E & S Africa 12/12, M M and Co.
7 Matiana 5453 Karachi, 10/12, M M & Co.
11 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai 19/12, M M & Co.
12 City of Poona 4291 Karachi 7/12 K N & Co.
12 Simla 3510 Colombo 14/12 Graham and Co.
13 Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool N F, K N and Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull, N F, W & A Graham and Co.
15 Recca 3428 Hull, N F, T M & Co.
17 Egremont 5256 New York, 8/12 V Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

9 Malacca Maru 33210 Kobe, 10/12, N. Y. Kaisha.
10-11 Scindia 3217 Liverpool 12/12, W & A Graham & Co.
15 Dara 3083 Mauritius 11/12 T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 T F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vasna 2943 Busra 14/12 M M and Co.
C & E Mirzapore 3155 Kobe 20/12 M M & Co.
D & E Hakusate Maru 3254 Japan 12/12 N Y. Kaisha.
F Jalawihar 2281 N F, N F., S S N Co.
H Barpeta 1876, Basrah 13/12 M M & Co.
N Chanda 2941 Calcutta, 6/12 M M & Co.
P Vigo 3243 Kobi 22/12 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 16th December Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Calcutta due about 12th December, Agent K N Co.
Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co.
Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Rooderkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.
Otnello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent T. Co.
Tevere due about 18th December, Agent T Co.
Bassa due about 26th December Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Bonares (not fied), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 11th December, Agent W Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 11th December Agent O S K.
Eyugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.
Penang Maru due about 3rd January Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.
Soudan due about 30th December, Agent B and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent

(Continued in Column 5.)

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET FINAL.

PRESIDENCY VS. HINDUS.

BRILLIANT PRESIDENCY BATTING.

TRAVERS 101 (NOT OUT).

Presidency—1st Innings, (for 4 wkts.).. 392

The final contest in the Quadrangular Tournament between the Hindus and Europeans commenced yesterday in beautiful weather. The teams on paper looked fairly evenly matched and as the wicket was pretty fast a tall score was anticipated. The result of the day's play did not belie the expectations. In fact it was a marvel to many, that the Presidency were able to pile up runs like apples against the bowling which played such a great havoc on the Mahomedans only last week. The failure of the Hindu bowlers was almost unaccountable unless the "no-balling" propensities of the Mahomedan Umpire unnerved them. To begin with the Umpire pulled up S. M. Joshi for "no-ball" twice or thrice while the game was yet green. This bowler is accustomed to bowl from behind the stumps and hardly ever goes beyond the crease. But the Umpire seemed to have left his glasses at home and gave himself up to absurd rulings. Once he allowed 8 balls in Shivram's over which ineluded a "no-ball." However that may be, the Hindus should not have lost their temper. Granting that constant change of bowling was necessary their fielding left much to be desired. Catches were missed galore and misthrows went in abundance, which cost the Hindus very dearly indeed. Hosie who had knocked up 75 was twice missed by the two Joshis in turn at 11 and 46. Travers was missed at 62 by S. M. Joshi while Navle dropped a catch off Phillips at his 70. The Hindus however need not lose heart at the result. For in their turn they have every chance of repeating their opponents' performance.

For the Presidency, all the batsmen in except, West played brilliant game. The spectators were treated to a repetition of last year's cricket carnival. They all played an easy game and treated the bowlers with scant courtesy. They hit them all round the wicket with perfect equanimity. In 315 minutes they scored no less than 392. Rubie played faultless cricket for his 83 with seven 4's. Hosie was lucky to pile up 75 including seven 4's. Phillips weilded his willow with telling effect. Except his only chance at 70, he had played an unblemished innings. Travers's stand at the wicket was glorious. He returned to the pavilion at the end of the day with 101 to his credit.

The first wicket stand was excellent, having put up 157 in 135 minutes while the fourth wicket stand was as remarkable, giving 135 runs in 92 minutes.

Except for the substitution of Ramji in V. A. Dalvi's place in the Hindu Eleven, both the teams played with those who figured in the first round of the tournament. The "no-ball" record is:—Joshi 6, Shivram 3, and L. P. Jai 1.

Travers spun his lucky sovereign and won the toss. Hosie and Rubie opened the Presidency innings at 10-45 a.m. the former facing Chandarana who bowled from the Police Court end. Hosie turned to leg off Rana for a couple. Joshi's first ball to Rubie gave one and Deodhar with a hard throw sent the ball wide of his mark and the batsmen ran five although Naidu had saved the boundary. Joshi's third ball was sent to the third man Pardeshi who misfielded giving away three which sent up the first decade. The batsmen added singles in each over when Rubie scored four off Rana to square leg putting up 20 after as many minutes play. Joshi bowled a no-ball in his second over and two more in his fourth. At 26, S. S. Joshi in short slips missed Hosie off Joshi. Joshi began to lose his steps after being pulled up for "no-ball" and Rana's deliveries mostly went to leg which gave either two or a leg-bye. At 11-15 a.m. 30 was signalled. Hosie next sent Joshi to the off boundary following up with a single. Rana's next over gave a couple of singles and 40 was telegraphed soon after incidentally making 20 for Hosie, who sent Joshi's tempting delivery to the leg boundary. Rubie and Hosie both scored as much as possible mostly placing Rana to square-leg which was unprotected. Shivram moved up but his misfielding gave two to Hosie and Rubie's hit for a single off Joshi completed the half century at 11-25 a.m. At this stage S. S. Joshi relieved Rana at the Police Court end and Rubie in the second ball scored four with turn to leg. After a single by Hosie, Rubie placed Joshi to the off, scoring four again. A single each by the two batsmen sent up the sixth decade at 11-30 a.m. The out fields being well manned runs were snicked in every over and the batsmen had 30 runs each after an hour's batting. At 68 Shivram succeeded S. M. Joshi and his second and third were "no-balls" and Rubie scored each time. In the fifth of ball of Shivram's over Rubie reached his 40 by getting a four on point. Hosie's one to off sent up 80 on the board at ten minutes to 12. Hosie was only a few runs behind his partner now but his boundary behind the wicket gave him his 40 and he next sent S. S. Joshi to the leg boundary. Rubie was playing as confidently as Hosie and Shivram's bowling was not a problem to him. 90 was signalled at 12. Mr. Tyabji's sonorous declaration or "no-balls" sounded quite grand but constant repetition of this decision was doubted and received with disapproval in some quarters.

A COSTLY MISS.

Missing Hosie, when he was only 11 had proved rather costly upto now and S. M. Joshi again dropped when that batsman was 45. Vithal sought to improve matters and placed Ramji at the Police Court wicket instead of S. S Joshi. The batsmen however continued to score freely and the first century was signalled at ten minutes after twelve, Hosie being 58 and Rubie 50. At 110, S. M. Joshi was again given charge at the Gymkhana end and Rubie pulled him to leg for three. Ramji's rising ball did not much appeal to Hosie who went in to change his bat. At 120, Naidu replaced S. M. Joshi and Rubie sent him to the point boundary. In the next over Pardeshi succeeded Ramji and bowled the first maiden over of the day to Rubie. Naidu's next over gave four to Rubie which sent up 130. Pardeshi next bowled another maiden to Rubie. Hosie sneaked a single in Naidu's last ball but Rana's throw went too far away from the wickets giving Hosie four in all. A single by Rubie and two by Rubie both off Pardeshi made 140 runs for the Presidency, 12 minutes before lunchtime.

Rubie placed Pardeshi's deliveries well and obtained two off every bit. At 149 S. S. Joshi bowled from the Pavilion end and Hosie scored a boundary behind the wicket making 150 for his side and 72 for himself. Rana bowled the next over in Pardeshi's place. The last over of the morning by S. S. Joshi saw the first wicket down, Hosie being clean bowled in the last ball. Hosie had played excellent cricket and his 75 which was made in 136 minutes included 7 fours. He gave two chances in all one at 11 the other at 45. He tried hard to play out the last over but Joshi was too good for him this time. (157—1—75).

PLAY IN THE AFTERNOON.

After lunch Rubie who was accompanied by Phillips scored a single off Rana who bowled from the northern end. Phillips opened his account by scoring a brace in the same over sending up the sixteenth decade. S. M. Joshi attacked from the pavilion end and Rubie scored a single in this over. Joshi and Rana next bowled a maiden over each. Phillips placed Joshi's spin to legs for two and Rubie's four off Rana gave him 83 and 170 was registered on the board. Shivram succeeded S. M. Joshi at 172 and Phillips scored three behind the wicket in the second ball. In the next over Chandarana with a good leg-break sent Rubie's middle wicket flying. Rubie had played for 2 hours and 52 minutes and scored faster than Hosie. His 84 was made without giving a chance and included 7 boundaries. (178—2—84). West who joined Phillips, began his score with three off Shivram with a turn to leg. At 189 S. S. Joshi relieved Chandarana and Phillips had four behind the wicket in the fourth ball, and fifth was sent to the off boundary. At 197 Naidu took Joshi's place and 2 singles were scored. Phillips completed the second century with a single off S. S. Joshi and West next got four with a turn to leg. Joshi's next ball was fatal to West who stood aside for the spin but the ball going off his pads dropped the bails. (204—3—10.)

The Presidency skipper filled the breach. S. M. Joshi took over from Naidu and used the new ball. Chandarana who is usually dangerous with a new ball was given a turn in S. S. Joshi's place at 207 and three overs later Ramji replaced Chandrana but neither batsman was going to touch his 'high ones.' Runs came in singles and at 3-15 p.m. 230 was signalled. Ramji, Pardeshi and Rana each changed places at the Northern end while the two Joshi's attacked from the Pavilion wicket but all without effect. Phillips who had come in at 2 p.m. put up his 50 in 80 minutes. 250 was reached at 3.25 p.m. It was surprising how Vithal failed to notice that catches were given and runs were being scored at the third man's place where Pardeshi was standing much too far away. The constant change of bowling had not the slightest effect upon the batsmen who played without any apparent discomfort. Runs were steadily piled and at 3.45 p.m. the boardshowed 270. To make matters worse at 286; Navle, who had been very active throughout, dropped Phillips when the latter was 70.

This was the third catch missed in the day and things were not presenting a happy outlook for the Hindus. Nothing worth recording happened upto tea time except that runs were scored all over and inspite of all Vithal's manoeuvring. The teams adjourned for tea with 292 on the board, Phillips and Travers being not out with 74 and 34 respectively.

TRAVERS'S CENTURY.

On resuming play at 4-20 Travers faced Joshi who tried his luck from the Police Court end. Vithal placed Chandarana at mid-on and S. M. Joshi at point when both these positions required more active men. At 3-30, 300 was telegraphed on the board. Phillips opened his shoulders scoring two fours in Joshi's over and a couple of singles made 310. In the next over Shivram gave away nine and the next ten went up in a trice. Naidu had a try next in place of Joshi and Travers reached his half century. Boundary after boundary was being scored now and the Hindu fielding perhaps was never so bad as at this period. Even Vithal missed. L. P. Jai who was upto now doing most of the running about was the eigth Hindu bowler and in his anxiety to do his bit slipped over his crease, losing his equilibrium. Travers punished him straightaway sending the first to the leg boundary. Things seemed out of joint. Naidu's throw was too hard. Navle missed it. But the next minute was a happy one for the Hindus. Naidu's rising ball went straight into Navle's hands off Phillips' bat. Except for a chance at 70 Phillips had played a sound game and his 93 which contained ten fours, was made in 2 hours and 1.28 minutes. The forth wicket stand was so far the most remarkable as it had added 135 runs in 92 minutes' play. (339-4-93).

Battersby arrived next and scored two straight away at 343 S. M. Joshi missed Travers when the latter was 62. The tens went up quickly. At 5 p.m. the Presidency total stood at 370 which meant that eighty runs had been added since resumption at 4-20. Every now and again bowlers were changed. Travers was having a merry time and was making up for his poor show against the Parsis. His hits were heard and sure, and he was piling up run rather quickly. At this stage there was much excitement among the crowd and every delivery was followed by shouts. Travers who was close on his century added cautious singles and in the last over got into three figures amidst loud cheering.

The board showed 392 runs for 4 wkts., Travers and Battersby being not out with 101 and 14 respectively when the stumps were drawn.

The scores were:—

PRESIDENCY—1st Innings.

A. L. Hosie b S S Joshi	75
C B Rubie, b Chandarana	84
G C Phillips c Navle b Naidu	93
S E West, b S S Joshi	10
F C Travers (batting)	101
T M Battersby (batting)	14
Extras	15
Total (for 4 wkts)	392

KING EMPEROR'S CUP

Run on 22nd December

Distance: 1 Mile.

VICEROY'S CUP

Run on 26th December

Distance: 1¾ Miles.

DOUBLES AT MULTIPLICATION ODDS.

HOW TO CALCULATE DOUBLES

Suppose you backed PRAGUE for the King-Emperor's Cup and UNITOI for the Viceroy's; the former at 20's and the latter at 10's; the odds on the Double would be 200; i. e., multiply 20 x 10.

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THE KALIPARAJ OF BARODA STATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are four points to be determined in connection with the Kalipraj question; and they are these:—

(1) Are not the Kalipraj people subjected to harsh treatment by Parsi liquor shopkeepers and Hindu shroffs? And if so, to what extent?

(2) Are not the Parsi liquor shop-keepers isolated and ignored by the Kalipraj people? And if so, to what extent are their helpers responsible?

(3) Is the Magistrate justified in issuing peremptory orders curtailing the freedom of the helpers?

(4) And has there been a regular, representative, independent Committee appointed to go into the question and report thereon?

From what little the writer knows, he begs to state as follows:—

(1) The lot of the Kalipraj people is not happy; and that they are exploited is evident.

(2) That Parsi liquor shop-keepers of a certain village were isolated is certain.

(3) That the order of the Magistrate, on the question of principle, cannot be justified. If the workers have broken any law, they should be tried openly and dealt with fairly and squarely.

(4) And as regards a Committee, no fully Representative Committee has made any investigations. In all fairness to Messrs. Tahmankar, Chandorikar, Zaveri and Gotla, it must be said, that these four workers against whom the Magistrate's orders are issued, expressed a definite wish some time in April or May last to take round any impartial Parsi gentleman to the Kalipraj districts and show him the exact position. In fact, they expressed their agreeableness to abide by the decision of Mr. Vimadalal or Mr. Fareedoon Dadachanji or the writer, if any one of them made personal investigations. The writer could not take up the work, as his N. C. O. activities were not acceptable to the Parsi liquor shop-keepers. Mr. Vimadalal went away to Belgaum and Mr. Dadachanji was at Mussorie; and though the writer pressed for an enquiry in the Parsi Press, it was not taken up.

Now, in fairness to all concerned the Kaliraj people their helpers the liquor shopkeepers, the sowcars and the able Suba, H.H. should appoint an independent and fully Representative Committee of Enquiry and deal with the question early and independently.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

Hon. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, Law Member, proceeds on a tour to Calcutta, Lahore and Bombay on 13th instant, returning here on 2nd January. He reaches Calcutta on the 15th and stays there until the 18th leaving Howrah on the night of the 18th. He arrives at Lahore on the morning of the 20th. After two days' halt at Lahore he leaves for Bombay, on the 22nd, reaching there on the evening of the 24th. He spends a week in Bombay and leaving there on the 31st, returns to Delhi on the morning of 2nd January. His address at Calcutta will be C/o. the Hon. Sir Abdul Rahim, 12 Russell Street, at Lahore "Iqbal Manzil", Mozang Road and at Bombay C/o. the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

WATER TAX REDUCED BY 6 LAKHS

A special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday 1 p.m. (B. T.) at the Corporation hall, Mr. R. M. Chinoy Presiding to consider the Budget estimates for the year 1924-25.

The Committee gave consideration to various items in the income side of the budget. The estimates in General tax "From the Public" showed an increase of Rs. 3,66,000 compared with estimates under that head for the year 1923-24.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the estimates of Rs. 1,01,90,000 shown under general tax "From the Public" were calculated lower than expected. He thought that the income would be not less than Rs. 1,03,39,000, that is, Rs. 1,49,000 more than the estimates shown in the budget under that head. So the total amount under general tax (A) would be Rs. 1,28,00,000 and not Rs. 1,26,51,000 as calculated. He quoted figures in support of his calculations.

Several members were also of the same opinion. The Committee after some discussion adopted the estimates of Mr. Jamnadas.

The Committee next gave consideration to water tax estimates amounting to Rs. 33,15,000, calculated at the rate of 4½ per cent.

On the motion of Mr. Meyer Nissim the Committee reduced the water tax by Rs. 6,15,000, calculated at 3½ per cent. Thus bringing down the total income from that tax to Rs. 27,00,000, as against Rs. 33,15,000 shown in the estimates.

The Commissioner agreed to accept the resolution of the Committee and declared that he would not increase the water tax by ½ per cent. as stated in his introductory note to the Budget estimates for 1924-25.

The Committee also unanimously resolved to increase the water rate from as. 8 to as. 12 per 1,000 gallons chargeable to Port Trust and Railways. The Commissioner agreed to the proposed increment.

After finishing the income side of the budget the Committee gave consideration to a few items in the estimated expenditon which were postponed for discussion during the last sittings.

The Committee sanctioned the amount Rs. 16,500 for the purchase of one Petrol Motor Fire Engine for the new Fire Brigade station at Frere Road and Rs. 37,000 for another such engine for the new F. B. station to be opened at Sewri Cotton Green.

After the consideration of the Budget estimates was finished the Committee adjourned till Wednesday.

RATNAGIRI HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of October 9, a letter was published headed "Ratnagiri Hospital" and signed "Sympathesier." Your correspondent alleged that a lady requiring an urgent operation was admitted to the Civil Hospital; and that "as she could not see any effort on the part of the hospital authorities to relieve her" she had to leave after five days and go to a private practitioner. The facts are as follow. On August 31, the lady was admitted to the Hospital suffering from an internal complaint. The Civil Surgeon decided to operate on September 3, but the date was altered to September 4. On the 3rd however the lady was removed from the hospital by her friends. The case was not an urgent one requiring immediate operation, and it was necessary, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, that she should be kept under observation for a few days before the operation performed, during which time she was given suitable treatment and made comfortable in the hospital.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. JENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Secretariat, Bombay Dec. 8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Jute market opened after the week end with a steadier feeling, both Howrah and Clive improving their quotations. Higher prices stocks had some enquiry but sellers did not show any disposition to sell unless at prices over current values. Cottons were firmer. Dunbars improved about ten points while Kesorams with a few sellers kept quite steady. Coals remained dull and uninteresting. Patmohna marking a fall of one rupee. Teas with no buyers in evidence showed a falling off in values. Miscellaneous had only a few dealers reported of a retail description. Three and a half per cent. Government paper have appreciated to the tune of one rupee on good buying enquiry.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities.—3 per cent. 1896-97 55 s.i.—5 6per cent. War Loan 1929-49 90/4 s.i. 5 per cent. bonds 1923 96/6 s.i. 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 95/9 s.i. 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds 1928, 102/2 s.i.; 6 per cent. bonds 1927 100/8 S.I. Do. 1930 102/2 S.I. Do. 1932 103/-S.I.

Railways.—Howrah Amta Light Railway 103; Sara Serajgunge Railway 76/8.

Cottons.—Agra United 2/10; Dunbar 184; Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes.—Anglo India 360 S.I. Auckland 125 XD. Bally 130 XD. Belvedere 470; Clive 26/14; Craig 6; Gondalpara 610 S.I.; Lawrence 350 S.I.; Northbrook 40; Presidency 5/8 S.O.I. Reliance 42/4.

Coals.—Baraboni 12/4; Burrakur 32/8; Bengal 678/8 C.D. Gopalichuck 12/12; Hajpan 3/2; New Beerbhoom 34.

Miscellaneous.—Lever Bros. pref. 7/10; Indian Iron and Steel 35; British India Corporation ordy. 5/4; Do. pref. 9; Spences Hotel 13/14; British Ceylon Corporation 2; Assam Saws 2/8:

Tea companies.—Bishnauth 26/12; Eastern Cachar 131 S.I. Grob tea "B" 11; Hattikhira 21/4; Debentures. 7 per cent Aldih Debentures 98.

Exchange.—The Bank's telegraphic transfer one shilling five and one sixteenth pence and Demand drafts one shilling five and three thirtysecond pence.

A number of telegrams were received by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd from officials and public bodies in Sind before his departure on Saturday last.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Tilak National School took place on Sunday evening, Dr. Choithram presiding. Over two thousand persons attended. Recitations were given by the school boys in Hindi, Sindhi and English and a stirring dramatic piece on "Patriotism" was very successfully staged by the boys.

DRAVIDAS' ACTIVITY IN BOMBAY.

KHADI STORES IN PAREL AND MATUNGA.

Mr. C. V. P. Shivam opened last Sunday morning at Vishrani Building, Parel the Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha Khadi Stores and a reading room. Mr. Veiji Napoo whose active sympathy towards the national movement is well-known has given a room rent free. About a dozen dailies and two dozen other papers are available at the reading room, membership of which is free to residents of the building, others being admitted by the payment of a small nominal subscription. The Khadi stock is ample, select and comprehensive and comprises of different varieties of coating, shirting, sarees, cheetees, shawls, dhotees, towels, handkerchiefs, caps, mundus and Andhra fineries. The Akhila Dravida Rashtriya Sangha is also keeping a stock of Khadi at Irani Building, Matunga in charge of Messrs. V. Krishna Iyer and Neelakanta Iyer for the convenience of Matunga residents. The question of opening Khadi stores in other localities is under consideration. A number of volunteers for hawking Khadi on holidays are required. The Sangha executive trusts that sufficient young men would be forthcoming to take up this national work.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OFFERING INDECENT PICTURES FOR SALE.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Monday before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Fakruddin Mulla Abdulalli, a Bohra, having his shop in Bamington Road, was charged with possessing 24 indecent pictures and 9 packets of cards of the same description and exposing them for sale in his shop on the 7th instant. The accused pleaded guilty.

His worship sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to further undergo hard labour for one month.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

On Sunday morning Rukhmanibai (22) wife of Narayan Buddhai, a gateman of the G. I. P. Railway, residing in a chowky near Matunga, was knocked down by the Up Nagpur mail while she was cleaning pots on the line. The chowky is two feet from the line. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held in the last week of December, at the time of the 16th Maratha Educational Conference to be held under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapoor.

Exhibits of industrial and agricultural utility, such as implements, manures, finished articles of general interest, as well as works of arts and painting are invited to the Exhibition.

Exhibit tables 3ft. x 1 1/2ft. and shesd 10ft.5ft. can be reserved for Rs. 5 and 10 respectively. The articles for the Exhibition must reach the Belgaum Railway station before the 20th December. Applications for reserving the Tables and sheds must reached before the 15th December. All risks and expenses of sending and returning the articles must be borne by the owners. Certificates of merit will be awarded to the deserving exhibitors. Enquiries should be addressed to Mr. Vaman Shankar Phatarpekar. Tel. address: Phatarpekar—Belgaum).

B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The authorities of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital, in the course of their Eleventh Administration Report for the year ending 31st December 1922 state:—

The year opened with 1 patients remaining over in the Hospital at the end of the previous year, which, added to 858 new admissions made during the year under review, brings the total number of patients treated during the period to 919 out of whom 515 were males, 376 females and 28 children. Out of this total, 630 were treated in the Medical Department, 174 in the Surgical Department, 38 in the Obstetric Department, 7 in the Gynaecological Department and 10 in the Ophthalmic Department. Out of 919 patients treated during the year under review, 228 paid full fees, 149 paid reduced fees and 541 were absolutely free patients. Again, out of these, 282 were cured, 473 were discharged relieved or at their own request, 102 died and 62 remained in the Hospital for treatment during the following year.

As in previous years, the Out-Patients' Department was largely taken advantage of during the year under review, giving an average of 92.5 patients per month, most of them being the patients discharged from the Hospital who come for medicines and subsequent treatment. During the year under review, the inpatients above referred to were treated in the Hospital for 22,398 total treatment days, out of which there were 6,124 full-fee treatment days, 3,919 reduced-fee treatment days and 12,355 absolutely free treatment days. This shows a percentage of 27.34 for full-fee treatment days, 17.50 for reduced-fee treatment days and 55.16 for absolutely free-treatment days. The total number of treatment days for the year under review, viz. 22,398, when compared with the number for the previous year viz. 19,624, shows an increase of 2,774 treatment days or 6.19 per cent.

On referring to the Income and expenditure Account for the actual working of the Hospital, annexed hereto, it will be found that on the whole, taking every source of income into consideration, and after providing for depreciation on buildings, instruments, deadstock, linen etc., from the beginning up to date, there was a total nett deficit of Rs. 1,63,760-1-1 at the end of the period under review.

The total amount of Subscriptions announced to the public at the end of 1922, was Rs. 37,19,593 including the total as at the end of the year 1921, viz. Rs. 37,09,668 referred to in the Tenth Administration Report, thus showing Rs. 9,925 as the total amount of additional subscriptions announced during the year under review. Against this, the actual amount received during the year under review was Rs. 42,044-15-9 which included the amounts realised on account of the subscriptions that had remained uncollected out of the amount of the subscriptions announced as at the end of 1921. A fairly large number of subscriptions out of the total announced has yet to be realised, such unrealised subscriptions at the end of 1922 being Rs. 76,160. Steps are being taken to recover these subscriptions as soon as possible. At the end of the last administration report the amount of the Endowment Fund was stated to be approximately Rs. 7,74,650 (seven lakhs seventy-four thousand six hundred fifty). Further donations towards this fund aggregating to Rs. 7,000 (seven thousand) have been paid, thus bringing the total figure of the Endowment Fund to Rs. 7,81,650 (seven lakhs eighty-one thousand six hundred fifty) at the date of the present report.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, on Monday the 17th December 1923 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider a letter received from Mr. F. A. Vakil, Solicitor and another from Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in connection with the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act XV of 1865.

A Shillong message says, detailed surveys of four hydro-electric projects in Assam show that the total cost of development would be roughly 308 lakhs of rupees and that 93,736 kilowatts power could be obtained.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Hindus, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, at 3-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively.

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

Quadrangular Cricket: Europeans vs. Hindus, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.

Play "Swayamwara" by the Gandharwa Natak Mandali in aid of the Maharashtra free Libraries Association. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will attend.

First monthly meeting of B.P.C.C. Krishna Bldg., 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

Dr. K. B. Shroff's lecture on malaria and dengue fever, Sanitary Institute, Princess st., 6 p.m. Hon. Mr. C. Jehangir to preside.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

S. S. "China" with English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meeting, 4 p.m.

Indian Mercants' Chamber, quarterly general meeting, 2-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 2 m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 3m. Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 4m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

PINTO—In sad and ever loving memory of Michael George Peter, who was called away to his heavenly home on December 11, 1917, at the age of 19 years.
Sleep, happy ashes! blessed sleep!
While hapless still I weep;
Weep that I have out-lived
My life and unrelieved
Must, soulless shadow, so live on
Though life be dead, and my joys gone.
M. C. P.
R 9904

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who are summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3-30 o'clock (S.T.).

A NEW M. R. A. S. (LONDON).

Vishagbhusan Kaviraj A. C. Bisharad, Proprietor and Managing Editor of the famous medical monthly, the Indian Medical Record, has been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand (to-day) TUESDAY commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following five members have been duly elected as delegates to the Cocanada Congress from the Byculla District Congress Committee. Messrs. Oosman Sobani, and V. A. Desai, (ex-offices) and Messrs. Abdulkadar Bawla, S. K. Poopala and S. L. Silam.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following persons are duly elected delegates from the G. Ward Dist. Congress Committee to the Cocanada Congress:—1. Mr. C. V. P. Shivam, and 2. Mr. Jamnadas C. Erunza.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates for the Indian National Congress at Cocanada:—1. Sjt. Jhinabhoy P. Joshi; 2. Sjt. Bhagwati Prasad Nigam alias A. Lemin and 3. Dr. D. D. Sathaye (ex-officio.)

INDIA AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

The following programme will be held in Bombay in connection with the above:—Friday, Dec. 14th.—10 miles Marathon Race, Olympic contest from Cooperage, 4-30.

Saturday, Dec. 15th.—Olympic Elimination contests on the Cooperage.

LAD DROWNED IN TANK.

Hira bai, a Hindu woman residing at Dharavi went to work at 6 a.m. on the 7th instant, leaving her son Balu, aged eight years alone at home. When she returned in the evening, she found Balu missing, and on a search being made found his body floating in a tank 200 yards from the house. There were no marks of violence and all the ornaments on the body were intact.

GIRGAUM DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The following two gentlemen have been duly elected delegates to the Cocanada Congress from the Girgaum D. C. C. Mr. P. P. Khadilkar Mr. R. N. Bapasola.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Cabdonia" which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo arrived London on Saturday the 8th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at a.m. on the 8th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 24 ultimo arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 8th instant.

"O. S. K.'s steamer "Andes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 10th inst with general cargo and is due to arrive here on 14th".

FREE LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION.

The well-known Gandharwa Natak Mandali will stage their most popular play 'Swayamwara' in aid of the Maharashtra Free Libraries Association to-morrow (Wednesday) night. The Association has been doing important educational work through free public Libraries and Reading Rooms by diffusing knowledge and information amongst the poor and illiterate in this city and elsewhere. The Association is in need of public support and therefore it is requested that those interested in the cause of education will attend the drama and help the Free Libraries Association.

A Delhi message of December 10th says, the Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Winter session of the new Legislative Assembly and the Council of State commence on the 13th of January 1924.—A. P.

"Sunstar"

147 WINNERS

Given to an owner last Bombay Races. Proof selections to Bombay papers, also London Daily Express, "Lloyds Weekly News".

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Efficiency of your Business
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The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923), 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
PUBLISHERS:
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA
GOVIND & SON,
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

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18314

NOTICE.

All Moffusil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1923.
(641st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

There is one item in the Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi which seems to us to have been neglected, though no-one can deny its national importance. We mean the cultivation of a common Indian language for all Indians. The idea of modern education in India has become associated with the English language in the people's mind, that being the only language education in which has paved the way to Government appointments and material advancement generally. Indians would seem never until very lately to have had an inkling of the waste of energy, the drain on intellectual vitality, involved in the perpetual struggle for perfection of expression in a foreign medium. It is so great as practically to destroy the initiative and natural genius of the great majority of those who are obliged to make it. They become not persons but impersonators. Their impersonations are often wonderfully life-like, but the impersonators have necessarily sacrificed to a large extent their national and personal individuality with all its gifts. Far be it from us to depreciate the ideas to be derived from access to the wealth of Western thought, or from the intercourse of different nations. But ideas are of no use to any nation until it has assimilated them—i. e. has made them its own—or, in other words, translated them into its natural medium. The substitution of a purely histrionic effort for creative or constructive effort has been the most deplorable result of English education upon Indian intellect in the majority of cases, and on the masses it has had no beneficial influence whatever. It is evident that the same ideas which are conveyed to Indians by education in English could more acceptably and with much less waste of energy be conveyed by education in Hindustani or indeed in any Indian language, and that the effect of such ideas upon the masses would be greater.

Hindustani was selected by Mahatma Gandhi to replace English gradually as the common language of the Indian people for that reason, and because it is already the accepted *lingua franca* of a considerable part of India. We are not arguing against the study of the English language, or against European education as such; we are arguing against English as the only language which educated men from every part of India have in common, on account of the drain it makes on India's intellectual energies, and on account of its remoteness from the great mass of the people. We hear people saying that the National Education Programme inaugurated by the Congress has collapsed. We should rather say that it never was begun, because there has been no attempt at general education of the masses, and because this matter of the common Indian language, which is the essence of it, has been left aside. The National Education Programme of the Congress is not dependent on the setting up of elementary or higher schools in imitation of the Government programme of education. That is to leave the nation where it was before. But it is dependent on the Congress organisation every unit of which, and we hope yet to see the village as the unit, should be a centre of national education, tending to remove the stigma of illiteracy from the masses of the Indian people. We must give up accepting the opponents' standard and judging the literacy or intelligence of an Indian by his knowledge of the English tongue. An English man is held to be no longer illiterate when he can read, write and cipher in his own language. It ought to be the same with Indians; no man should be regarded as illiterate who can read, write and cipher in his own vernacular. Every Congress worker ought to be, if not himself schoolmaster, at any rate, an organiser of instruction in these simple matters and for the propagation of the common language, Hindustani, providing opportunities for every Indian male and female to learn to read, write and cipher first in his or her vernacular and then in Hindustani, both in the Devanagari and Urdu characters.

The more we come to think of it, the more we see that the way to Swaraj is not in boycotts or attacks upon the adversary, but in improving, strengthening and extending the Congress organisation throughout the country, and using it for all it is worth to realise the various aims of the Constructive Programme. Indeed the Congress Organisation is Swaraj, for it is the alternative to the present system of Government. If we failed to take it seriously, we should fail to take Swaraj seriously, and should be guilty of a crime against the rights of future generations. The Congress organisation ought to be the chief concern of all the nation's delegates who meet at Cocanada, and anyone who tries to concentrate attention upon other issues, however honest his intention, will in fact be doing a bad turn to India. We say again, as we have said before, that it is our earnest hope that the word "Councils" will not be mentioned even once at Cocanada. The whole attention of the Congress should be given to infuse new life and hope and energy into the Congress organisation, so that "the Constructive Programme of the Congress may go on with clockwork regularity and the speed of the Punjab express". National education is not a separate item of that programme which can be shelved without injuring the rest; it is the programme itself. What is Swaraj if not the finished structure of National education, the result of the Constructive Programme. Let the Congress provide the sinews by a great collection for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and the incentive by a stirring re-assertion of the aim and principles of Non-Cooperation as Mahatma Gandhi fixed them, and the vital fire of national enthusiasm will kindle of itself with the return of faith and hope.

A WRONG PICTURE.

Like his predecessors who have been sent to England on Empire missions, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has striven to present a picture of India to the British public in the columns of those journals which preach the imperial cult. One such picture he has drawn in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" and it cannot be said that the performance redounds much to Sir Tej Bahadur's credit. Drawn on the Imperial canvas for the delectation of John Bull, Sir Tej Bahadur's effort resembles that of a nervous artist whose sensitiveness to truth and realism is of no avail against his fear of public criticism and who, therefore, is forced to give only such touches to his picture as expediency demands. He starts with impressing on the British people the necessity of recognising the changed situation in India and of adjusting their angle of vision. India has changed and the Indian problem has become complex and intricate, he says; what was the Nationalism of a few—that of the *intelligentsia*—years ago, has become the daily war-cry of the many to-day. This Nationalism is not merely political but also social and intellectual. Mahatma Gandhi has revolutionised not only the political outlook of the people. Sir Tej Bahadur sees with an insight which has not been given to many of his confreres of the Moderate-cum-Liberal creed that "there is a reaction against Western influence, a distinct tendency towards re-Indianising our whole method of life, our domestic arrangements and even our educational system". He adds: "Orators who used to pride themselves a few years ago upon their command of the English language have now very little chance with their audiences unless they speak the language of the people. Young men and old men who received their education at Indian Universities, or who were at English Public Schools, the English Universities, or the Inns of Court, and who seemed to gather importance by affecting English dress or English ways of living, now take a greater pride in their own dress and their own ways of living, and this brings them into nearer touch with the people." It is tragic to think that a man who has so very intimately realised the change and who believes that only that change has brought the present day intellectual Indian, preaching the gospel of political emancipation in the language of the masses, into nearer touch with the latter, should still be strutting in Imperial robes, using the Imperial vocabulary in a tone modulated to the sensibilities of his bureaucratic masters. Sir Tej Bahadur proceeds to give a history of the present movement, the material for which he has obviously culled from Simla archives, and comes to the conclusion that the "culminating pitch of hostility" to bureaucratic rule was reached when the Non-co-operators boycotted the Prince of Wales and that this boycott is to no small extent responsible for the set-back that the cause of Indian progress has received in this country. How much Sir Tej Bahadur himself is responsible, for that set-back, for the frightful perversion of the criminal law of India in pursuance of Lord Reading's policy of (so-called) "Law and Order" which was responsible for the imprisonment of thousands of undefending Non-co-operators, the history of those troublous times shows. The selection of the weapon of the security sections of the Criminal Law of India from the armoury of the Government of India is an ineffaceable memorial to Dr. Sapru's self-effacing identity with the bureaucratic machine. That such a man as he should talk of Bombay's bleak November, U. P.'s Chauri-Chaura and the Southern Presidency's Malabar as arising out of Mahatma's teachings is no wonder. That having such a mentality he should seek to justify the measures of the Government for the "vindication of its authority" is not surprising. But why, in dealing with the "Problem of India's Aspirations", Dr. Sapru should go out of his way to give a certificate of merit to a man who has done everything in his power to keep the status of India as low as possible in the comity of nations and who pocketed the insult offered by Lord Curzon and acquiesced in the position created by his Lordship's definition of India as a subordinate branch of the Imperial Government, not to speak of innumerable instances of persecution and repression in his regime, passes one's comprehension. From his lucubrations in the "Contemporary" it appears, however, that Sir Tej Bahadur was very much in the confidence of Lord Reading, particularly in those days when Non-co-operators had to be caught up somehow in the bureaucratic net. But what of that? The ex-member of the Simla Executive might have found the ex-Lord Chief Justice an amiable friend and entertaining host while discussing the possibilities of the Criminal Law sections and comparing legal experiences. But to seek to prove in the face of facts—the most glaring among which are the certification of the Princes' Protection Bill and the Salt Tax—that Lord Reading "was keenly anxious to do everything that lay in his power to restore an atmosphere of peace and calm by satisfying the legitmate ambitions of Indians," is the height of temerity.

Notes of the Day.

The Government Stores.

The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Chatterji in regard to the purchase of stores for the Government of India leave one sceptical as to the real intentions of the Government. They have clearly pronounced in favour of Indian wares, and the Member for Industries would have us believe that the rejection by the Government of India of the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee for retrenchment in the Stores Purchase Department was an earnest of their desire to carry out the declared policy. As a matter of fact, however, if we read together the reports of the Industrial Commission, the Fiscal Commission and the Stores Purchase Committee, and the resolutions of the Government on all these put together, we find it exceedingly difficult to reconcile the expressions of Government policy in these matters with the fact that 95 per cent purchases of railway materials, for example, are made outside India. This country has now developed at great cost a fair standard of iron and steel industry, with a comprehensive programme of production of all such material; but it augurs ill for the fortunes of such industries in India if Government continue to make their purchases abroad in such proportions. We agree with Mr. Chatterji in holding that no care exercised in the purchase of railway material can be too great; but we trust he does not wish it to be understood that either the Indian industry does not meet all their standard tests, or that the testing staff is utterly unamenable to considerations which make them occasionally indifferent to the Indian wares. The specific examples adduced by Mr. Chatterji—cement and water-bottles—are just precisely instances which, if anything, disprove his case. For the influence of weather on the packing of cement is needlessly and hopelessly exaggerated, while water-bottles could be had, and used to be had, in the local bazaar by the thousand. We doubt if such instances are calculated to add to our degree of confidence in the ways of the Government.

Third Class Travel.

Acharya A. T. Gidvani writes:—

"While first and second class passengers on the Indian Railways are being provided with increased comfort every day, all the ingenuity of Railway officials seems to be employed in discovering new methods of harassing the poor third class passengers. The latest device of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in this connection is an army of travelling luggage inspectors. I counted fifteen of them the other day travelling by the metre gauge mail between Marwar and Abu Road. Armed with a spring balance and dressed in brief authority these men enter third class carriages and add enormously to their noise and discomfort. The carriages are crowded enough in all conscience without the luggage of passengers being turned upside down. Fifteen men travelling by one train must justify their wages by victimising at least that number of men. But as is well known they have not only to earn their wages, but also add to them by the exercise of a discriminating clemency. Why is it not possible to have an effective check at the starting station to save all this worry? Is it because the authorities regard letting people pass the gate at the starting station and entrapping them in this manner to pay penalties as good business? There was a Pathan travelling with me in a third class carriage when our train was invaded by this army of fifteen men. He had a small basket of pomegranates and a medium size gunny bag containing a few clothes and presents for his friends in Bombay. He had travelled from Quetta without any attention being drawn to his luggage till a member of this party of fifteen pounced upon him with his spring balance which registered an excess of some five or six pounds. Then ensued a discussion with such vehemence between the Pathan and the official that I had to intervene if only to earn my peace. I solved the situation by an offer to relieve the Pathan of some of his pomegranates. Was I guilty of corruption? I have acquired wide experience of the difficulties of third class travelling during the last three years of indigence. The indulgence of humbler fellow passengers has often given me more comfort than I have been entitled to; but even then it has been a hard time. The capacity of railway carriages as calculated and advertised proudly in prominent places inside is extravagant enough; but in practice it is always exceeded. The instances of overcrowding on the North-Western Railway, particularly between Lahore and Amritsar, are simply appalling. Only Punjabi physique can stand the strain. Often men are seen on the footboards clinging to the windows and doors in moving trains."

Vested Interests.

Acharya Gidvani continues:—

"Such crowded carriages naturally get frightfully dirty and unclean. And there is just a small little hole of a place that generally serves for a latrine in them. It takes two nights and a day to travel from Bombay to Lahore and other principal mail routes do not take less time. But not once are these latrines cleaned during the long journey. For more than half the time there is no water in the tanks. Yet these railway trains could, with a little imagination, be made powerful instruments for popular education in discipline and sanitation. What wicked waste of opportunity! I recall an interview that a 'Manchester Guardian' representative had with me last year. He asked me what I would desire of those Englishmen who did not believe in India's fitness for self-government, but were yet sympathetic. I told him that they would do well to mind their own affairs and let us work out our destiny. Reporting this interview to his paper, he wrote that after that snub he for a while wondered how he had entertained any doubt himself. And then he wrote he recollected a scene at a railway station where men were jostling each other to reach the ticket window to buy their tickets and pushing their way back through the crowd without ceremony, instead of forming a queue as good Londoners do. That picture confirmed his doubts about India's fitness for self-government. That picture also confirms my view about the hopeless inefficiency of a Government that neglects such easy opportunities of mass education and discipline. The policemen who stand near these windows could with a little trouble form a queue instead of trying to earn a little by buying tickets for people. But it goes against their vested interest. There are vested interests staring us in the face at every turn."

THE ARAB QUESTION.

THE HEART OF ISLAM.

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VIII*

I have shown how Great Britain's alliance with Czarist Russia, whose chief political aim was the destruction of the Turkish Empire, forced British statesmen to face the problem which the destruction of that Empire, and with it the Ottoman Khilafat, would present. I have shown how, in search of a project for the reconstruction of the Muslim world in that event, and doubtless sending emissaries out in search of such a project, the said British statesmen somehow got hold of a scheme for an Arab Empire and Khilafat which had for years been going begging in the East, and fell in love with it; how when Turkey came into the war, they proceeded to put the project into execution (1) by setting up a Sultanate in Egypt (intended to succeed the Turkish Sultanate) and (2) by inducing the Sharif of Mecca to rebel against his sovereign with promises of wide dominion and support of his (imagined) claim to the Khilafat; and how, in the excitement of the war (to put it charitably) they promised Northern Syria, and part of Mesopotamia to France, proclaimed the independence of the peoples of Syria (including Palestine) and Iraq, and allotted Palestine as a "national home" to the Jews, all in contradiction of the aforesaid project and against the treaty they had made with the Sharif Huseyn. I have shown how they forgot completely that the whole scheme was contingent on the destruction of Turkey, and the disappearance of the Ottoman Khilafat and, when Czarist Russia fell, did not reform their views upon the Arab Question. It reads like a record of madness. There was no consistency, no honest dealing with anybody; but the people who got least consideration from the British Government were the British Muslims, for whose edification we must suppose the whole scheme was undertaken, since they are England's only claim to Muslim interests.

Effect on British Muslims.

It is not too much to say that British wartime propaganda as addressed to them was a gratuitous and studied insult regarded in the light of what has actually happened. They were told that England would give self-determination to the Arab peoples. They now see the peoples fretting under British and French rule. They were told that England was not fighting against the Ottoman Khalifa but against the young Turk Government, and that the war was in no sense a Crusade against Islam. They saw the Turkish army ordered out of Al-Medina by the British Government, the seat of the Khilafat occupied by British troops, the Khalifa held in durance by the British who tried to use him as a weapon to impose upon the Muslims the atrocious verdict they had passed upon the Turks and Arabs. They saw the sacred Holy Place of El Islam, Jerusalem, occupied by the British in spite of many pledges. They saw the Holy Cities of Iraq also placed under non-Muslim rule, and, worst of all, they saw Mecca and Medina cut off from the body of Islam by a process which the British statesmen seemed to think quite inoffensive, so little do they know about Islamic law or feeling. They or the "Oriental experts" they employ would seem to possess a positive genius for getting hold of the wrong end of the stick where Muslims are concerned. The claim of the Sharif Husein to the Khilafat, when Britain for a little while espoused it openly, was supported by alleged authorities which every learned Muslim knew to be perversely wrong; and when the Sherif was made the "King" of Mecca, and Medina had been added to his "Kingdom", the English "experts" seemed to think that a deathblow had been dealt to the Ottoman Khilafat. That the Ottoman Khilafat was thereafter pounced upon and used by Britain, as if even under duress its authority was such as to command the blind obedience of the Muslim world is only one of such a host of inconsistencies that it seems not worth mentioning.

The Case of Mecca.

We are forced to the conclusion that the "greatest Muslim Power in the world" knew absolutely nothing of Islam and cared so little for the feelings of its Muslim subjects that it did not trouble to inquire their real beliefs or feelings, but took the word of any passer-by concerning them. As regards the Holy Places of Arabia, it is the law of Islam that the Khalifa must possess control of them, because they are the property of the whole Muslim world. The British "experts," getting hold of the wrong end as usual, argued the converse i.e., that anyone who got control of the Holy Places of Arabia must be the Khalifa; which is absurd, for the point of the Khalifa being sovereign of the Holy Places is to protect the pilgrims from extortion by the inhabitants, and the interest of the local lord is such extortion, for Mecca has no other revenue. The desert Arabs of Hejjaz are freebooters, who see their harvest in the pilgrim caravans, and a force superior to that possessed by the Sharif of Mecca is absolutely necessary to impose respect on them. The present "King" of the Hejjaz cannot ensure the safety of the road from Mecca to Medina; the pilgrimage is his only

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 30th November, 4th and 7th December.

WHO WILL FORM THE MINISTRY?

HIS MAJESTY TO SUMMON MR. MACDONALD?

BALDWIN LIKELY TO RESIGN LEADERSHIP.

UNCERTAIN POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

It is understood that no communications passed between the political parties during the week-end, though all the party leaders have been carefully considering the new position. Everyone is keenly awaiting tomorrow's Cabinet Council, which will decide virtually whether Mr. Baldwin will resign and whether a reconstituted Conservative Cabinet will attempt to carry on with a modified programme and the passive acquiescence of the Liberals. There is apparently no question of any fresh coalition with the Liberals, or even active co-operation. There is much speculation in political circles to-night regarding the possibility of the Conservatives declining to carry on the Government and advising His Majesty to summon Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. It is an open question whether Mr. Macdonald at present would accept.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT?

COATITION NOT LIKELY.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 10.

Two more Parliamentary seats have been filled in the Ulster counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. They were won by National and Sin Fein and involved no change. Only eleven results still remain to be declared, six of them being for the Universities, three for the sparsely poulated districts of Northern Scotland, one for Orkney and Shetland Islands and one for West Derby, where the Liberal candidate died during the election.

The situation created by the outcome of the election, whereby, none of the three parties has a majority over the other two is now the subject of earnest consideration by the leaders of parties. The Premier yesterday was in consultation at Number Ten, Downing Street with Lord Younger who had charge of the Conservatives' organisation during the election and with Lord Cave, Lord Chancellor, whose advice as the head of the Judiciary he naturally seek in regard to the consitutional aspect of the new situation.

From statements made by the Liberal leaders it appears that they are averse to a coalition with either the Conservatives or the Labour Party. Similarly, the Labour leaders will not hear of a coalition with Liberals, and neither the Liberal nor the Labour Party could take office independently. The fact remains that the Conservatives are still the largest party in the State and the consensus of newspaper opinion to-day is that they will remain in power. Newspapers generally think that, though a coalition may be out of the question, the Liberals at any rate, are unable to form a Government themselves. They would agree to support the Conservative Government in carrying out business of a non-contentious character. Such business, they point out, would include a budget involving no change in the system of taxation. These newspaper opinions are, however, obviously of a tentative nature. The first definite indication of how the situation will shape will be afforded after Mr. Baldwin has met his Cabinet, which will be either tomorrow or Tuesday.—(B.O.W.)

LONDON UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

LONDON, December 10.

The London University has returned a Conservative, Sir Sydney Russell Wells with a majority of 1,441 over the Liberal, Professor A. F. Pollard. Mr. H. G. Wells was at the bottom of the poll as a Labour candidate.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LOW HALDANE'S VIEWS.

LONDON, December 9.

Paris.—Interviewed by a correspondent of "Le Journal" in London, Lord Haldane declared France would be mistaken to suppose the accession of Liberals and Labour to power would mean a rupture with France. The Liberals, like the rest of the country, keenly and sincerely desired an understanding with France and aimed at taking, in concert with France, measures calculated to set Germany on her feet. The keynote of their policy to France would be to avoid anything that might lead to a war in which Britain was bound to be involved. There must be an understanding in regard to the Ruhr etcetera, and a programme embodying the guarantees to France, ensuring the establishment of peace which was vital. He was of the opinion Britain would be prepared to conclude a pact with France which would give Britain the means to intervene in the event of the 1914 situation again arising.

MAHARASHTRA SWARAJISTS.

THEIR LEADING PRINCIPLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, December 10.

A meeting of the Maharashtra Swaraj Party and some Independent members returned to the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. It was agreed for the present that the principles stated in Pandit Motilal's manifesto dated 14th October be accepted as the leading principles of the Party and to from committees to organise and regulate all affairs of the Party.

The decision received generally the concurrence and approval of the Independents who were present and also participated in the meeting in the evening in Shivaji Mandir, where a few Swarajists elected spoke of the Party principles.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Barrister, Bombay, declared that the first business of the Party was to end dyarchy immediately and secure provincial autonomy and further full Swaraj.

Mr. Kelkar expressed the hope that the Cocanada Congress will not destroy the present unity by insisting upon the boycotts of Nagpur.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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COCANADA CONGRESS.

BENGAL'S REQUEST TO RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, December 9.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution requesting the Reception Committee of the Cocanada Congress to adjourn the date for its meeting in view of the fact that breaches on the railway make it practically impossible for delegates from Bengal to reach Cocanada in time.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCOANADA, December 10.

Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, (special session) issues the following circular:—

The session commences, on 23rd December, in the Municipal Hall, Cocoanada, under the presidentship of Babu Rajendraprasad, Patna. Sjt. Nageswar Rao Bantatulu, Editor "Andhra Patrika" is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The opportunity is unique for Andhradesha to demonstrate how for Mahatmaji's message of Hindustani has taken practical shape in Southern India. National leaders and patriots of Northern India are requested to arrive three days previous to the Congress and attend the Conference to make it a success. All organisations whose object is the propagation of Hindi, Hindustani and Nagri script are requested to send the lists of duly elected delegates before the 20th instant. The delegate fee is fixed at the minimum of one rupee for gentlemen and half a rupet for ladies. The Secretary appeals for donations.

REPATRIATED FROM FIJI

INDIAN WORKMEN ARRIVE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

About 593 repatriated Madrasee labourers arrived here to-day from Fiji, by s.s. "Agra." The Emigration authorities here have arranged to give them railway fare to the nearest station and *batta* of Re. 1/8, for adults and twelve annas for children. These emigrants left Fiji on 6th November along with 392 other emigrants who landed in Calcutta on 28th November.

CABLE ITEMS.

The British fleet which is making a cruise around the Empire has arrived at Sierra Leone. An enthusiastic crowd cheered it as it entered the harbour and the officers and men are being accorded a great reception.—(B.O.W.)

Rev. Samuel Morley, late domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Travancore is dead.—Reuter.

TREASON IN TURKEY.

TRIBUNAL OF INDEPENDENCE SET UP.

SECRET SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Constantinople.—An extraordinary secret session of the Turkish National Assembly discussed to-day the position of Constantinople. Ismet Pasha mentioned in a recent letter by the Aga Khan on the subject of the Khilafat, and referred to British Khalifat policy. Ismet demanded the immediate despatch of a "Tribunal of Independence" to Constantinople to try cases of high treason and conspiracies against the Government. The Assembly, therefore, appointed four members to constitute the tribunal, which left Angora to-day.

The other Tribunals of Independence will be dispatched to provincial towns where necessary.

The Turkish National Assembly's decision to send a Tribunal of Independence to Constantinople reflects the nervousness of Angora with regard to everything appertaining to the Khalifat question.

THE AGA KHAN'S LETTER AND ITS

The Aga Khan's letter, which arroused a storm of criticism in the Angora press, was favourably commented on by some Constantinople papers, notably the "Ikdam", the offices of which were visited by the secret police this morning. What the authorities regard as a suspicious circumstance was the publication of a letter in the "Ikdam" and "Tanin" before its receipt in Angora. The Popular Party met after the meeting of the Assembly and continued discussion.

Ismet asked whence these newspapers obtained their information and added that documents existed and rumours were current and it was impossible to get to the bottom of things by ordinary methods. They must have recourse to extraordinary means.

Reouf Bey deprecated the adoption of revolutionary methods.

Ihsan Bey, Deputy for Djabel Bereket, was elected President of the Tribunal. He declared that he would apply justice firmly and impartially, always bearing in mind welfare of Turkish nation.

A later message says that the "Tanin" and "Ikdam" have been suspended and the editors put under arrest.

AGA KHAN'S LETTER,

The Aga Khan's letter mentioned earlier is now published. It suggests the integral maintenance of the Khalifate in conformity with Sheri law and points out that the restriction of the Khalif's authority and his exclusion from all Turkish political organisations will result in the effective loss of the moral force which the Khalifate universally enjoys, and will weaken Islam. Therefore, he urges, the dignity and ascendency of the Khalif must not be less than the Pope's. He concludes that all Sunnite Muslims for fourteen centuries have regarded the Khalif as the representative of the Prophet and their Imam. This idea, he says, cannot be destroyed without causing grav dissension among them.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO QUARREL OVER GREEK PATRIARCHATE.

LONDON, December 10.

Constantinople.—A quarrel over the Greek Patrichate culminated in the police entering the Phanar and ordering Efthim and his bodyguard to evacuate the building which Efthim had seized on November 7th after the Holy Synod had elected Gregorios Patriarch.—Reuter.

ITALY AND RUSSIA.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT RATIFIED

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Rome.—The Senate has approved of decree already passed by the Chamber giving full effect to the preliminary agreement between Italy and Russia which was signed on Boxing Day, 1921.

INDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MR. VAZE TO BE DEPUTED TO GET INFORMATION ON SPOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, December 10.

The Servants of India Society proposes to depute Mr. S. G. Vaze Editor, the "Servant of India" to proceed to Mombasa and Nairobi to attend the Congress which meets under the presidency of Mrs. Naidu to watch the debate on the Immigration Bill and generally to study the Indian and Native questions there. He is likely to leave India on the 12th December 1923.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, December 10.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's profit for the year ended March 31st, after allowing for depreciation, debenture interest, home charges and the royalty, amounts to £ 2,689,000 which with the balance of £1,739,000 from 1922 and less the corporation tax for 1921-22 makes a total of £4,025,000. The balance is of £1,777,000 carried forward after making all approporiations.—Reuter.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

AN ENGLISH DECLARATION

A STATEMENT INTELLIGIBLE TO BRITISH PUBLIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON Nov. 22.

The Anglo-Otteman Society, on November 16, "Jazirat-ul-Arab Day", issued a communique declaring that circumstances had conspired to render the holding of a public meeting on that day inadvisable and even impossible. The Society nevertheless desired to state that as in the past, the Society stands "not only for the independence of Turkey, but for the defence of the Caliphate of the House of Othman"

It stands, as in the past, for the complete independence of the Islamic Holy Land poetically described as the 'Island of Arabia' from all non-Muslim control or influence. This would necessarily involve the abandonment of the British policy of 'pro-Zionism' in Palestine, and also of the long-sustained support by Britain of the territorial intrigues of the ex-Sherif Hussein and his family. The establishment of really representative institutions, in all the States of the Islamic Holy Land would, it was declared, justify and realise the Muslim demand for the removal of all non-Muslim control and influence. Friends of self-determination were therefore urged to support the Muslim world in its demands.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S EXHORTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 10.

While returning from Karachi to Lahore Lala Lajpatrai dropped at Hyderabad for a day. In reply to an address presented by citizens Lalaji in the course of his remarks on the situation in the country stated that he was ashamed to say that Hindus and Muslims were fighting with each other for posts in the service of a foreign bureaucracy. When he saw Hindus and Muslims of his own province of the Punjab fighting each other he wished the earth would open and swallow him alive. He at the same reminded the Government that although Hindus and Muslims may fight each other they would even then never allow it to sleep soundly.

In reply to a question by a speaker at the meeting as to how Hindus and Muslims would be reconciled, he said he had no drug or medicine with him which he could administer. He said that Hindu-Muslim unity would be possible when the two communities would behave towards each other with a clean heart. Calamities also would reunite them. Formerly too calamities united them now also they should pray to God to bring such a calamity as to make them comrades again. It was a great pity that their hearts had become so cold and deadened that they did not regard their political slavery as a sufficient calamity.

Continuing Lalaji said:—"Our unfortunate nation has yet to fall lower. If we do not clear our hearts, if we do not follow the path of true religion our sufferings will be so great that the very name of our nation will vanish from this earth. I do not wish to say anything which may wound anyone. I humbly appeal to both Hindus and Muslims that if you treat each other with kindness, love, brotherly feeling and righteousness and justice all difficulties will disappear. Injustice and contempt, depriving another of his right, come in the way of union. If you act with justice this difficult question will be solved so follow justice in your mutual dealings."

(Continued from Column 6.)

lic good. With sincerity and good-will, however much opinions may differ, there cannot be any occasion for misunderstanding or bitterness.

Your welcome and your generous good wishes have much encouraged Lady Wilson and myself. Lady Wilson is most sensible of the generous words you have used and will do all that lies in her power to assist those schemes of charitable and social relief which have been so ably organised in past years, and I, in taking up my office, am filled with a single minded determination to understnd the needs and aspirations of the people of this Presidency and work straight-forwardly to secure their fulfilment.

From that endeavour, I trust, under Providence there may emerge a period of peace and prosperity for all classes and peoples in the Presidency of Bombay.

His Excellency then inspected the Guard of Honour and marched in a porcession to the Government House.

CHARGE ASSUMED.

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary, dated 10th December 1923, says:—

"Whereas His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed by His Imperial Majesty, the King Emperor of India, to the Office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson has this day at 11 a.m. assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and all persons are required to obey His Excellency the said Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOVERNOR.

REPLY TO CORPORATION ADDRESS.

HIS EXCELLENCY ON MEDICAL RELIEF.

PROCESSIONAL ROADS DESERTED.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lieut-Col. Leslie Orme Wilson, the Governor-Designate of Bombay arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning and took the rein of Governorship of the Presidency by taking the usual oath in the University Convocation Hall at 11 a.m. The departure and arrival of the Provincial Governors in the course of the last two days have taught one unmistakale lesson both to the people and the Government that times are long gone by for the public to attach any importance to these functions. For the Monday's function, though it was announced that by 7-45 a.m. all the visitors should take their seats in the pandal at Apollo Bunder, till 7-30 a.m. hardly two hundred persons had arrived and a number of chairs were vacant. Even the processional roads were deserted all along except by the police, and the soldiers. The main roads like Esplanade and Hornby Roads too presented no unusual scenes of excitement or curiosity and the people walked over for their business as usual, utterly indifferent to the importance or solemnity of the occasion. The police too had relaxed their severity of keeping law and order which was much in evidence on Saturday but despite this latitude the people did not seem to be in a mood to take advantage of it to go towards the Bunder. While the principal places of the procession were found to be deserted the road leading from Museum to the Bunder was thinly lined with a few spectators living in that locality. On the whole, the citizens behaved most admirably in keeping the mandate of their national leaders and though the procession or the pandal at the Bunder were in no way boycotted, to all intents and purposes they gave a dismal outlook of an organized boycott, the sequence of a peaceful protest. The citizens rose to the occasion on both these days of gubernatorial departure and arrival by vindicating the honour of the city as its custodians in dispelling all sorts of wild and unfounded rumours of a riot which were afloat for some time past.

Their Excellencies arrived at 8-30 a.m. amidst the thunders of the guns and were received by the representatives of the government, the local bodies and the chiefs of the Indian States. They then took their seats on the dais and Mr. H P Mody, the President of the Municipal Corporation read the address of welcome "on benalf of the citizens" of Bombay. The reading of the address being over, His Excellency replied and several members who had allowed their nerves to run on high pitch with the expectation of drawing out the future policy of the new Governor through the courtesy of the Municipal address seemed to be sorely disappointed as nothing was said by the Governor that would indicate or inspire definite or high hopes as to his future policy except a few pious platitudes of usual character. In regard to the Kenya question, he almost repeated the argument of some of the nationalist members in the corporation when he said that this question has not come and would not come before the Government of Bombay. He like a good diplomat and an ex-member of the British Government asked the people to leave this question to the Imperial Conference and its offspring, the committee of enquiry, for the right solution of preserving the national dignity of India.

OMISSION TO INTRODUCE COMMISSIONER.

The reply being over, the members of the Corporation were introduced to their Excellencies and here an incident occurred which drew considerable public attention. It seems either in a fit of excitement of the moment or through nervousness, Mr. Mody, the president, failed to introduce Mr. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner, who was standing by Mr. Mody, and who should be introduced after the Municipal Corporators, as the Municipal Commissioner. This omission of course was done inadvertently, but among the spectators, the incident erected some excitement, which some characterised as a "silly mistake". The Municipal Commissioner, however, relieved the situation by moving forward and making a courteous bow to Their Excellencies half turned backs. Mr. Mody being absorbed in some other thoughts failed to appreciate what had happened and moved along unconsciously.

The following members of the Corporation were present at the Apollo Bunder:—

1. Mr. H. P. Mody, 2. Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar, 3. Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, 4. Mr. Behramji Navrosji Gamudia, 5. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, 6. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, 7. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 8. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, 9. Major Cajetan Fernandes, 10. Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, 11. Mr. John T. Fry, 12. Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, 13. Mr. Gulamhusein Ahamed Somjee, 14. Dr. A. F. Henriques, 15. Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, 16. Mr. Hormusji Manekji Chowna, 17. Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, 18. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 19. Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, 20. Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, 21. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, 22. Mr. Kashinath D. Khote, 23. Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, 24. Mr. P. A. Kelly, 25. Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Dhondy, 26. Mr. Mohamedally Allabux, 27. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, 28. Mr. Havelivala Mahomed Hoosen, 29. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, 30. Mr. Mangeshrao Anandrao Dabholkar, 31. Dr. Bisni F. Meherjibhai, 32. Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, 33. Mr. Mohamed Ismail Curtay, 34. Dr. Moteshwar Chintamani Javle, 35. Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, 36. Dr. N. A. F. Moos, 37. Mr. Meyer Nissim, 38. Mr. F. W. Petch, 39. Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangir Marzban, 40. Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna, 41. Mr. Rahimtoola Meherally Chinoy, 42. Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya, 43. Mr. Ramchandra S. Asawale, 44. Dr. Rustomji M. Mistri, 45. Mr. R. S. Neckaljay, 46. Mr. Sidebhoy Karimji Barodawala, 47. Shiavux Sorabji Batliwala, 48. Mr. E. G. Turner, 49. Mr. Vasantrao Anandarao Dabholkar, 50. Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Replying to the Municipal address of welcome His Excellency said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.—I thank you most sincerely for the very kind and courteous welcome which, at the moment of our landing, you have extended to Lady Wilson and myself.

You may rest assured that in the task to which His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to appoint me, I shall endeavour to work in close co-operation with those who administer the affairs of this great city, the financial and industrial centre of India, and I can promise you that the Government of which I am the head will give the most attentive consideration to the needs expressed from time to time by this Corporation and will be willing at all times to receive the valuable aid of your views and opinions and to assist you in every way possible.

Your Corporation has, I know, been the pioneer in India in the matter of Local Self Government and I feel sure that I may confidently anticipate that the present body, constituted, as you tell me, on a more liberal franchise under which I am glad to note you have the co-operation of Ladies will in no way short of its predecessors in its care for the interests and prosperity of all classes committed to its care.

I have done my best to make myself acquainted with the great projects for the Development of the City to which you refer in your address and although I am well aware that without a close personal inspection, which I intend at once to make, their full extent and complexity cannot be properly realized, yet it is my conviction that their energetic prosecution and completion will be of lasting benefit to this City and that nothing should be allowed to interfere with their progress.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

There are many important problems still confronting you, but you will not naturally expect me to-day to make particular reference to them. I should like, however, to say that I have been especially impressed with the urgency of the question of medical relief in this city. The figures which I have been studying show that the ratio of hospital accommodation to population is so low as to give ground for anxiety; and in a vast industrial city like Bombay, liable as it is to serious attacks of epidemic disease, I cannot but feel that such a defect is a serious menace to its health and prosperity. I hope to have an early opportunity of investigating this question thoroughly and seeing what measures can be devised to effect a steady improvement and in this task I feel sure that I may count upon your ungrudging support.

You have reminded me that I come to you at a time when my Government will be confronted with many complex problems. Having held the position in the British Government which I recently vacated, I am aware of many questions which, indeed, will be difficult to solve—but I am convinced that none of them are insoluble, if all, whatever their nationality, who are put in positions of responsibility will approach them in a spirit of whole heartened co-operation and with a determination on the part of every one to give of their best. You have made allusion in your courteous address to the position of Indians in Kenya. This is a question which has not come and would not come before the Government of Bombay but it would be idle for me to say that I am not informed of the strong feeling on this question and of the urgent importance of finding a solution to the problem of the position of Indians domiciled in the Dominions Oversees. I must to-day content myself with saying that I trust—in fact, I confidently hope—that as the result of the resolutions agreed to during the recent sittings of the Imperial Conference, at which India was so ably represented, the position of such Indians, as equal subjects in the Empire, will be put on a basis compatible with the National dignity of India.

RELIEF WORK.

I would assure you, Gentlemen, that it is my intention to bring sincerity and goodwill to the many tasks in front of me. I am confident that you on your side will work whole-heartedly with me for the pub-

(Continued in column 4.)

LEE COMMISSION.

NO BASIS FOR EUROPEAN OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

"FREE USE OF MOTORS AND EARLY MARRIAGE."

INDIAN OFFICERS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BOMBAY, Dec. 10.

The Lee Commission heard to-day the views of a Minister for the first time on the issues under investigation. Dr. Paranjpye gave expression to interesting suggestions. Other witnesses examined to-day were Mr. C. De, I. C. S. on behalf of the Indian officers of the All-India services in C. P. and Berar, and Mr. G. A. Gavai, M. L. C., who appeared on behalf of the depressed classes of India and opposed the elimination of the European element.

REACTION OF HELPLESSNESS.

Dr. Paranjpye in his statement observes that the contention that the Legislative Council is apt to take a biassed view of the Services and interfere in their legitimate work may be true to a small extent but is, he believes, due to reaction from feeling of helplessness. In the Services are amenable to the legislature, the latter will regard them as its servants and will not needlessly interfere with them or do anything to reduce their usefulness and efficiency. He considers it essential that officers in Transferred departments be wholly under the control of the Minister, subject to the veto of the Governor, though personally he had no occasion to complain on account of this want of control.

Dr. Paranjpye has not answered questions about Service conditions. He only observes that these be settled in such a way that the future progress of the country towards self-Government will not be hampered by any permanent commitments now made in respect of the Services. He urges the provincialisation of all the Services except the I. C. S. and the Indian Police. He would reduce the I.C.S. cadre, particularly by taking away judicial appointments. In the case of provincialised services he would constitute higher and lower division, recruitment to higher division being made half by direct recruitment by a statutory public services commission who will function for the whole of India and half by promotion from the lower division. In the two security services he would have only fifty per cent. Europeans to be recruited and appointed by the Government of India through the High Commissioner. He does not urge any change in the functions of the services, except that it be definitely laid down that their duties are purely administrative and advisory and that they will have no claim on Executive Councilorships whenever their abolition or reduction is considered desirable or on Governorships, whenever these are proposed to be filled in some other way. Dr. Paranjpye favours the provincialisation of Indian Forest, Agricultural, Veterinary and Educational services, Europeans to be taken if Indian of requisite qualifications were not available. Arrangements for necessary training in India for these services are urged. The roads and Buildings branch be entirely Indianised while European recruitment in the irrigation branch may be fifty per cent.

THE I. M. S.

In the case of I. M. S., Dr. Paranjpye considers the constitution of the provincial civil medical service on ideal arrangements, but if the I. M. S. is to retain its present position, the number of posts reserved for the I. M. S. be reduced. Appointment to this service be by competitive examination with English course or those taken in India. The test, he says, should be skill and not the colour of the Doctor, in attending on Europeans. He advocates that pay for the I.C.S. and the I.P.S. be fixed on Indian basis, the European being granted fifty per cent. overseas pay. The Indian Collector be paid Rs. 1,500 per month and the Indian Commissioner Rs. 2,000. In other services Indian pay suggested is for upper grade 400-40-600, efficiency bar 550-1,000 For lower division 250-25-400, efficiency bar 430-700, besides extra and local allowances in special cases.

INDIAN OFFICERS' VIEW.

Indian officers of all-India Services in C.P. and Berar consider three years' experience too short to decide on readjustment. In the period of transition they deem it essential that the Services be manned by men of the highest calibre, particularly because experienced ministers and supporters of reforms are being defeated at the polls by wreckers. While not pormently opposed to provincialisation, they do not favour it at present. but propose transference of future recruitment and control to the Government of India, acting through a statutorily provided public services commission. Having regard to short recruitment of Indians in the past and lack of opportunities given to capable Indians, the Association feels constrained to admit that a considerable number of Europeans is necessary. The Association further urges that if the British character of the administration is to be maintained, Government should entertain Indians who have had an opportunity of studying British character in their own country.

RECRUITMENT.

In their detailed suggestions about the services the Association suggests in the case of the I. C. S. and the Indian Police recruitment of fifty per cent. to be accelerated later so as to attain fifty per cent. of Indians in the whole cadre in twenty years. Entire Indianisation is suggested in the case of judicial, educational and engineering services. As regards Indian forest and Agricultural services recruitment of fifty per cent. at present and entire Indian recruitment after twenty years are suggested.

On the subject of medical attendance the Association considers what is required is proper qualification, both professional and social. European recruitment may, therefore, be reduced, to fifty per cent. now and twenty-five per cent. in twenty years.

PRESENT SCALE OF PAY SUFFICIENT

The Association considers the present scale of pay sufficient and opposes practically all the demands for relief put forward by European officers, and holds there has not been such a marked fall in the standard of comfort of the European services as it has been general all over the world after the war. On the other hand free use of motors by junior officers, marriage at an early age, more frequent visits to England would seem to indicate that high prices have not affected them, to the same extent as elsewhere. It is urged that officers who cannot reconcile themselves to the reforms must be compulsorily retired and claim to compensation of individual officers in the event of abolition of posts may be investigated. Allowances should be revised and cut down wherever possible. They urge that the existing pay of Indian officers should not be reduced.

MR. DE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. B. De I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, examined by Lord Lee said that Indians in sufficient numbers should first man the Imperial Services to prove their worth before provincialisation was adopted. He believed the recruitment difficulty so far had been due to the after effects of war and that recruits were now coming forward.

Questioned further by Lord Lee and Mr. Samarth, witness gave figures to show that when the report of the Public Services Commission was under discussion in 1919, the exchange stood at 1/6 and had not risen up to 2 shillings, that the increase then granted took into consideration the rise in prices —ninety per cent above the pre-war level—while to-day the rise was only just above seventy per cent. The last increase had thus fully met the demands of the Services and the Exchange Compensation Allowance was to cease after those increases. He was, however, in favour of some increase to the uncovenanted Services.

Replying to Sir Reginald Craddock, witness said he represented about thirty Indian officers from the various services a large majority of whom though serving in C. P. were outsiders. Sir Reginald asked whether the people of C. P. would not like to man their own services. Mr. De said some C. P. men had gone to other provinces, but the province was generally backward at present. Witness had advocated that recruitment to the higher services be by the open door both in India and England and that promotions from the lower junior ranks be made only in exceptional circumstances. Sir Reginald asked whether, in this view, he was supported even by those provincial service men of his Association who were now holding listed posts. Mr. De replied in the affirmative and added that they expected that Indian competition would hereafter enable good men now going to the provincial service to compete successfully for the higher service. In the meantime capable men from the Provincial Service should be promoted to the Imperial Service.

Replying to Sir Cyril Jackson, witness was emphatically of the opinion that Indian youths must go in numbers to England to study the genius of British character and institutions. Replying to Mr. Kaul witness explained that he would give India recruited officers an extra monthly allowance of Rs. 50 for five years as their expenses are much the same as their European conferers and they are denied to overseas allowance.

REPLY TO C. P. ASSOCIATION'S CHARGE.

Before withdrawing, Mr. De referred to the statement made by the European members of the C. P. Commission yesterday that "European officers are oppressed on all sides by Indian public opinion, Indian colleagues and assistants and an Indianised Government." Mr. De characterised this statement as a gross misstatment of facts and a cruel libel on the whole class of devoted Indian public servants. He pointed out how the Indian officers were even more grossly abused by agitators than the European were. They were called 'black dogs of Government traitor to the' country. They look to the safety and convenience of European Officers and their families even at considerable personal discomfort and sometimes at the risk of their own lives, and despite this, the European members had yesterday made unfounded allegations against them. While Mr. De was proceeding, Lord Lee stopped him as the Commission could not record the reply of one Association to another.

AN INDIAN OPPONENT OF INDIANISATION.

Mr. A. Gavai, M. L. C., Central Provinces was next examined. He spoke on behalf of six crores of depressed class men in India. Replying to Lord Lee he said their opposition to Indianisation was based on the belief that Indianisation would mean only Brahminisation.

Lord Lee—Can you give us instances of injustice you complain of at the hands of the Brahmin judiciary.

Mr. Gavai instanced that in one case of Brahmin judge fined a very poor Mahar Rs. 100 for drawing water from a public well thereby polluting it and another for taking water from a sacred spring. In both cases, European judges upset the judgment.

Replying to Sir Reginald Craddock, witness said that, due to his caste, he had to sit in a window in a public school in his school days and was therefore deficient in education. None of his class filled any high appointment in the province. Mr. Samarth—But is not that due to the backwardness of education among you. Mr. Gavai replied that they had not been given a chance to get education. Mr. Samarth referred to the fact that Dr. Paranjpye, a Brahmin Minister, had taken practical steps for the alleviation of the disabilities of the depressed classes. Mr. Gavai said he was an exception.

Asked by Sir Habibullah whether there was no change in the outlook of the higher classes, witness admitted that there was some slight change but that few of them honestly believed in it and only declared themselves in favour of it for political reasons. Still, over the whole of India, they could not use a public well.

Mr. Basu—Have you been over the whole of India?

Mr. Gavai—I have travelled a third part of it.

Mr. Kaul reminded witness that he being a Hindu must admit that his position was determined by a social system of which he was a part and attempts, however small, were now being made to remedy it. Witness replied that was so.

DR. PARANJPYE ON INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT.

Dr. Paranjpye was examined last. Lord Lee asked witness whether his suggestion of the control of the Legislature was likely to restore the confidence of Europeans. Dr. Paranjpye replied that several private bodies like Municipal Corporations employed Europeans and their interests were quite safe.

Lord Lee—I merely ask whether such a step would remove the misapprehension of Europeans when you yourself admit that in some cases the Legislature takes a biassed view of the Services.

Dr. Paranjpye—Consistently with our national self-respect we cannt entertain any other proposal.

Lord Lee—You yourself say that you consider the European element desirable and you must find means and terms acceptable to the new recruits to get them.

Dr. Paranjpye—I believe the Legislature's control would not result in the stoppage of recruitment.

Lord Lee—I am afraid we have many contrary views before us.

Continuing witness added that the shortage of recruitment to which the Chairman had referred was due to the after-effects of war during which the University output had lessoned. The last I.C.S., examination showed that the first seven places were won by Europeans proving that men of real ability were now coming forward. Lord Lee mentioned that the paper supplied to them by the Special Committee of the Oxford University attributed the fall in recruitment to the smallness of emoluments and the sense of insecurity.

To Mr. Basu who asked whether, supposing European recruits refused to come under the control of the Government in this country, witness would entertain any other alternative, Dr. Paranjpye replied that he would not consider it without first experimenting with the Indian Government's control. Mr. Basu suggested that English recruits may be assured security by entering into a legal contract with the Government of India. Dr. Paranjpye did not altogether like it for the difficulty of taking disciplinary action against officers.

A PERMANENT SERVICES COMMISSION.

Proceeding the Doctor said no single Indian of whatever political complexion had suggested the repudiation of pensions.

Lord Lee—What about the resolution of the Congress?

Dr. Paranjpye—That refers only to the loans of Government.

Lord Lee—What about future pensions?

Dr. Paranjpye—I don't think any one will repudiate them but if you want, Government can set aside contributions for pensions and can even pool them in England.

Mr. Basu—You know we can get further advance only by an Act of Parliament. Dont you think Parliament can impose any terms on India if it thought any danger about pensions?

Dr. Paranjpye—That is so. Witness had, in his statement, advocated the constitution of a Public Services Commission. Lord Lee asked what kind of a body witness would like it to be. Witness replied that it should consist of both Indians and Europeans. Out of five members two should be educationists and one a judicial officer. Replying to Mr. Basu, he said he had not fully thought out the details about the Commission but two of its members could be appointed by the Government of India and three by the Provinces by rotation. As for its functions, he would entrust to it recruitment and also the hearing of appeals from aggrieved officers in important cases only. He would, broadly speaking, first constitute the Commission and slowly entrust to it important work only after it had built up prestige. Lord Lee, referring to witness' demand that officers in the transferred departments be under the Minister's control, said that, though the witness had not experienced any difficulty he still urged the change. Dr. Paranjpye said not he but a Minister in Behar complained against a medical officer of his department. Thereupon Lord Lee pointed out that even in England Ministers complained sometimes against their officials and that, as a matter of fact, that difficulty may be due as much to Minister's fault as that of the official.

BRAHMIN EXECUTIVE.

Mr. Basu referring to Mr. Gavai's evidence asked Dr. Paranjpye whether the charge that Indians of the higher communities favoured their own men was true. Witness emphatically denied it. He had himself done his best to improve the position of the depressed classes. In one case he went out of his way to invite a well educated person of the class to take up professorial work but he asked for impossible demands. Witness would always prefer depressed classes in the Service if sufficiently educated men were coming from their side.

Witness was last examined on the desirability of keeping the English door open for Indians. Mr. Basu pointed out that his experience had shown that Indians who were sent after nomination had no incentive to work in England and as such did not benefit as much as those who went to compete through the London door. Witness said that was true and he would have both.

Mr. Samarth—Is'nt it that the Indian who gets his education in England gets a better culture and a wider outlook and that it is in the public interest that a larger part of such men should come through the English door?

Dr. Paranjpye—Yes.

Mr. Petrie asked as to whether, on the cultural side, Indian education was much lower than English. Dr. Paranjpye replied that it was desirable to have English education.

Replying to Mr. Basu, witness said Hindu and Mahomedan judiciary did not decide cases on a communal basis. Further questioned by Mr. Kaul, witness agreed that a small allowance may be given for some years to Indians educated in England to cover part of the large expense of their education in that country.

NO CELEBRATION OF EMPIRE.

MOVE TO STOP OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

RESOLUTION LOST IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

The monotony of the discussion extending for two hours was relieved by a proposal from Mr. L. R. Tairsee who moved that the Empire Day be removed from the list of Municipal holidays in view of Indians humiliation in their own country and abroad—or as the mover put it 'because India did not care to celebrate an Empire in which she was not accorded a place of self-respect and dignity.' This resolution, however, did not evoke any lively discussion and was rejected after a few minutes' consideration.

DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 23rd July last requesting sanction to approach Government for permission to raise certain loans. The Commissioner in submitting two statements of works had observed that the financial needs of the Corporation required loans to the extent of Rs. 485 lakhs.

At the last meeting Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dr. K. E. Dadachanji seconded that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted. Against this resolution there were three amendments, the first from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta that the report be approved and adopted subject to the modification that the sum of Rs. 14,16,364 proposed to be expended for schemes Nos. 5 and 6 of the Mahim Development Schemes be disallowed. The second amendment was from Dr. A. G. Viegas and seconded by Mr. R. S. Asavle that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. The third amendment was from Mr. Joseph Baptista and seconded by Mr. V. J. Patel that the report be recorded.

On Monday Dr. Vora moved the fourth amendment that the consideration of the report be deferred for a month and that the report be referred back to the Committee asking them to report whether it was possible to put off, curtail or abandon any of the schemes referred to in the report.

WRONG TO APPROACH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Byramji the mover of the original resolution asked permission (which was granted) to modify his resolution thus:—That the Commissioner be authorised to approach Government for sanction to raise the rest of the loans as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Joseph Baptista after some discussion withdrew his amendment.

Mr. V. J. Patel said it was wrong to approach the Government to ask permission to raise loans unless the Corporation were sure as to what schemes would be adopted and what not and what amount of money the schemes would involve.

Mr. Boman Behram moved still another (fifth) amendment that the matter be referred back to the Committee and in the meantime the Commissioner be authorised to approach the Government.

On votes being taken all amendments were lost, and the original proposition was passed by a large majority.

NO EMPIRE CELEBRATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then moved and Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded:

"That the Empire Day holiday be removed from the list of Municipal holidays, as India does not care to celebrate an Empire in which she is not accorded a place of self respect and dignity."

Mr. Tairsee said hardly any words were necessary to commend his resolution as his reasons were already embodied in the resolution, itself. Indians of all shades of opinion, whether they be moderates, loyalist or ultra—loyalist, knew what the position of Indians in the Empire was. That they were like exiles at home and chattles abroad was an open secret. The Rt. Hon. Sastri who went round the world as an Imperial asset came back home with a broken heart for he received such a shock that he was still suffering from heart disease. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's experience too was just the same though his heart had not yet been broken. He hoped every Indian in the Corporation would support his resolution.

Dr. Sukhia in opposing said the holidays were announced by the Government of India under the Negotiable Instrument Act and the Corporation had no right to modify them.

The President observed that it was competent for the Corporation to fix and observe any holiday.

Mr. Tairsee—"I am informed that even the Government of India are thinking of cancelling this holiday due to the poor response they are receiving in this respect."

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said the Empire Day kept green the memory of Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India, a great and good woman who was fond of her Indian Empire, who loved her Indian subjects, and devoted much time and thought to the welfare of the Indian people. In her old age she studied Hindustani which was a proof of her sympathy and interest.

The resolution was lost by a majority of 4. On a poll being demanded, thirty voted for the resolution and thirty-four against it and it was declared lost.

The Corporation was then adjourned till Thursday

A GREAT FUTURE FOR S. INDIA.

VICEROY ON SCHEMES FOR BETTER TRANSPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
VICEROY'S CAMP, MADRAS, Dec. 8.

To the addresses presented by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, H. E. the Viceroy made a joint-reply, in the course of which he said:—You look forward to a time (may it not be unduly tardy in its coming) when trade will improve. I fully share your faith and my Government is acting on the same optimistic conviction. Before the war, India occupied the proud position of standing seventh in importance among the trading countries of the world. Outside Europe she had no rival but America. In the near future foreign trade may again be a redoubtable competitor and the development of sub-tropical tracts in Africa and elsewhere may threaten India's markets in the commodities which were her specialty. Nevertheless India possesses such geographical and natural advantages that I am convinced that with proper foresight and due diligence she should be able not only to maintain but to improve her relative position.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

Among the essential provisions to secure this result, I class increase in productivity and development of facilities for transport. I have the impression that the minds of the public are largely still centred on the dislocations of the war and its aftermath. It is not sufficiently realised that Government is travelling away from those conditions and leaving them in the wake, the Local and the Central Governments have already begun to revert to the old practice so beneficial to India in pre-war days of capital expenditure for productive purposes. Different parts of India have different schemes. In Madras you place in the forefront of your economic needs the development and construction of railways. We all know what the war left behind. There were but heavy arrears of repairs and replacements, but there was arrested development. Normal schemes for extension and improvement had to be kept in abeyance. It takes time to recover from such conditions. Much progress has already been made and there are indications that before long the capacity of most of the railways will have to be definitely improved. It is not perhaps realised that last year the figure of net ton miles for railways all over India was 10 per cent. higher than in 1913-14. I am confident that the ability of the railway to carry more goods and carry them further will now become increasingly evident with each year. For the welfare of India no other factor is, in my opinion, of greater importance. Money has been liberally provided for capital expenditure where money can be spent to give quick and profitable returns.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES.

I wish to get ahead with all necessary works of rehabilitation and improvement. Already it has become possible to consider the construction of new lines of which you assure me your province stands in such need. You may be gratified to know that the first three proposals of which the Government has approved all relate to your Presidency. Work should be commenced very shortly on the Villupuram-Trichinopoly chord, one of the projects to which you draw special attention. My Government has always recognized that a wide diffusion of economic interests is characteristic of Madras. You have a long expanse of sea board studded with small ports. You value cross-country communications and several of those are now prepared. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Central Government cannot, in the discharge of its responsibilities, merely have regard to local predilections in favour of constructing new lines. Rates of interest on Government loans are high and any project of this nature must be remunerative. Subject to the latter condition, I trust that in the new construction we may shortly be able to exchange the pace of the tortoise for that of the hare and we are making the start in your presidency. There may be cases, as you know, where the local advantages of a line appear to a local Government to outweigh the ruthless logic of remunerative shortcomings. Nevertheless, we realise that there may be special considerations affecting special cases of this character which should and will receive close attention. We have at present wider discussion with the local Government's proposals designed to bring together these two somewhat conflicting interests.

VICEROY ENTERTAINED BY MADRAS BAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 10.

His Excellency the Viceroy was the chief guest at a dinner party last night given by the Chief Justice of Madras and the Hon. the Law Member at the Ladies' Recreation Club. Invitations were confined to one hundred select members, representing the Bench and the Bar of Madras and all of them attended. His Excellency Lord Reading accompanied by his brother, Mr. Harry Isaacs and attended by an A.D.C. arrived about 9 p.m. and was received by the Hon. Sir Walter Schawbe, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. C.P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, and conducted to a well decorated and neatly laid out room, where all other guests had already assembled. Besides all Judges of the High Court, the Small Causes Court and the City Civil Court, there were present members of the Indian Bar Committee who have just concluded sitting in Madras, and also Sir, P.S. Sivaswamy Iyer, T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, the Hon. B.N. Sarma, the Hon. A.P. Patro, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Dewan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghava Iyer, C. Madhavan Nair, Advocate General, Mr. Nugent Grant Mr. C.P. Smith Adams and Dr. Swaminathan.

After dinner Sir Walter Schawbe proposed the health of the Viceroy in a neat and humourous speech which was very well received by the audience. The Chief Justice, after expressing the great pleasure he felt in according the Viceroy a cordial welcome on behalf of the Bench and the Bar of Madras and the pleasure and honour of the members of the profession felt on the occasion, pointed out it was a unique event in their history in meeting the Viceroy who was also a distinguished ex-Chief Justice of England. After making certain familiar references which His Lordship did from his familar and intimate knowledge of Lord Reading in England and after paying tribute to His Excellency Lord Reading's distinguished career in England, Sir Walter Schawbe spoke of his legal achievements and talents, his great magnetism, his extraordinary intelligence and above all his great passion to get at the truth of things and mete out justice.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer followed Sir Walter Schawbe. He welcomed the Viceroy most cordially.

The toast of the Viceroy was drunk cordially all standing.

His Excellency the Viceroy in responding made a humourous speech which was also very inspiring and illuminating. Mr. Madhavan Nair, Advocate-General, on behalf of the Bar expressed cordial thanks to the Viceroy for the honour done to them by his presence at the dinner.

Mr. Nugent Grant proposed the health of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and after a few remarks by Justice Coutts Trotter the gathering broke up late at night. His Excellency the Viceroy cordially shook hands with all present.

"NIPPED IN THE BUD."

REVOLUTIONARY MOVE AT ATHENS.

METAXIST AGENTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Athens.—The authorities have for some days suspected that a new plot to overthrow the Government was being hatched and it was noticed that Metaxist agents were particularly active in military circles. It was evidently hoped to win over the Athens garrison, contrive the overthrow of the authorities by means of a revolution and create internal troubles so as to bring about foreign intervention. The conspirators are provided with ample funds which are used for propaganda purposes; but the movement appears to have been nipped in the bud.

It is stated that compromising documents and large sums have been found in the possession of those who have been arrested. A searching enquiry is proceeding.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Athens.—Two persons were killed and twenty injured in the turbulent demonstrations following a mass meeting of Royalists yesterday.

ELECTIONS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, December 10.

Babu Sangam Lal (Swarajist) has been returned to the Legislative Council from the Allahabad City by a large majority securing 1358 votes against his opponent Mr. A. P. Dube (Independent) 479 votes.

From the accounts received it would appear that the Swarajist candidates will probably score a success in the constituencies from which Messrs. Chintamani, Iswar Saran, Gokarnath Misra Telang and other Liberal leaders are standing.

LUCKNOW, December 10.

Telegrams from all parts of the province indicate that a very large number of voters exercised their franchise right on Thursday and Friday, when polling was held for elections to the Assembly and the local Council. Except in Cawnpore, Gorakhpore and Benares, there was little commotion in the cities, urban candidates in most cases having walked over. Of the eight non-Moslem seats in the Assembly from this province, only five were contested, three others having gone to Swarajists unopposed. It appears Swarajists have captured four of the above five seats. From Fyzabad and Benares cum Gorakhpore divisions Dr. Kishenlal Nehru and Krishnakant Malaviya, both Swarajists, seem to have defeated Munshi Iswar Saran, twice elected to Assembly and Mr. Chintamani, ex-Minister, respectively. Pandit Harkaranath Misra, Swarajist candidate to the Assembly from Lucknow division had such a sweep over his opponent at the polling booths that it is said his opponent will forfeit the deposit money. In Rohilkhand cum Kumaon Divisions where voting was dull Mr. Ranga Iyer (Swarajist) is anticipated to be returned to the Assembly. The Swarajists are said to have lost Agra division non-Moslem seat that goes to Pandit H. N. Kunzru, lately member of the Provincial Council The nature of voting clearly indicated that Swarajists have won every seat wherever they opposed a Liberal or Constitutionalist candidate and at least 34 seats will go to them. It is undoubted, however, that the strongest party with a solid bloc of at least 50 members, will be the Landholders party.

Mr. Ahmad Islam Saifi has been returned to the Provincial Council, Mahommedan constituency, Meerut, Aligarh and Agra.

Pandit Govind Sahai Sharma has been returned to the Council from non-Mahommedan constituency, Agra city.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 10.

Pandit Bolbhader Prasad Tiwari, a prominent landlord has been elected to the U.P. Legislative Council from Cawnpore rural constituency. He secured 5,338 votes, while his opponent Rai Bahadur Major Ramprasad Dube (Independent) obtained 4,504.

Mr. Aney, (Swarajist) has been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly from Berar. Mr. Aney got 2,709, his opponent Mr. Namdeo Rao getting 850.

ELECTIONS IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

The following are the six elected members to the Legislative Assembly for the six seats allotted to the Central Provinces and Berar:—(1) Seth Govind Dass. (2) M. V. Abhyankar, (3) Samiulakhan. (4) M. S. Anney. (5) Shmbhudayal Misra and (6) Doctor Gour, sitting member. Dr. Gour was supported by the Swarajya Party and the rest five are Swarajists.

TWO SWARAJISTS RETURNED FROM TIRHUT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
MUZAFFARPUR, Dec. 10.

Maulvi Mahomed Shafee and Babu Shyama Charan, two Swarajist candidates from the Tirhut division to the Assembly, have been declared elected by a large majority in spite of heavy odds. The following are detailed results:—Mahomedan constituency—Maulvi Mahomed Shafee 835 votes, Mr. Zayerhusian 122.

Non-Mahomedan constituency (2 seats)—Sjt. Syam Charan, Swarajist, 3570 votes, Sjt. Gayaprasad Sinnah, 2335, Aditprasad Sinnah, 1605. The first two have been duly elected.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

THREE YEARS' RECORD.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The Second Convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith, of which Mahatma Gandhi is the first Chancellor, will take place to-day at Ahmedabad. The Vidyapith, under the able direction of Acharya Gidwani (Vice-Chancellor), has done much useful work and proved by the result of three years' efforts—in the face of overwhelming odds—that National Education can be, and has been, a success. It speaks much for the Faith of those—Teachers and students alike—who have kept the Torch lighted by Mahatma Gandhi three years ago, still burning. The Registrar's report mentions how for lack of proper nourishment, several institutions had to be closed down or the activities of the Vidyapith curtailed. It is hoped that the fourth year on which the Vidyapith will presently enter, will be witness of renewed enthusiasm and wholehearted public support.

By a resolution dated 29th July, 1920 of the 4th Gujarat Political Conference held at Ahmedabad, wherein after reciting that it was desirable to organise National Educational Institutions, and to found a Gujarat Vidyapith for carrying out that purpose in Gujarat, a National Education Committee was appointed.

The Preliminary work of the Committee consisted (i) of making appeals to the proprietors and teachers of schools, and the guardians of students to non-co-operate, and to the well-to-do class to provide funds for the Vidyapith, (ii) of making arrangements for the opening of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, and ((iii) of framing the Constitution of the Gujarat Vidyapith.

The Constitution was adopted on the 12th October, 1920; the members of the Committee (including those co-opted by them) constituted the first Senate with Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Gidwani respectively, as the First Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor 'Sa Vidya Va Vimuktaye' (meaning that is Learning, which contributes to Liberty), and "Al hikmato zallatul monmine fahaiso vajdaha ah qqo beha" (meaning Learning is the lost property of the Mussalman, and it is his right to take it, from wheresoever it is found), were accepted as the motto of the Gujarat Vidyapith.

The first important step was the opening of the Mahavidyalaya by Mahatma Gandhi on the 15th November, 1920, with 59 students on the roll. The number of students in the current session is 206. Shortly after the opening of the Mahavidyalaya, Colleges were organised at Surat and Bombay, both of them affiliated to the Vidyapith. The Surat College having been only a Primary College, it does not work at present. There are 72 students at the Bombay College.

DEPARTMENTE.

Various departments have been created and the Provincial Vernaculars (i.e., Gujarati at Ahmedabad, and Gujarati and Marathi at Bombay), and the National Language (i.e. Hindustani with either Devnagari or Urdu scrip) are compulsory subjects in all the institutions.

All students, except those for Applied Chemistry and Art, have to receive instruction at one of the Colleges, for 3 years after the First Year Examination. The Snataka (Degree) Examination consists of 12 papers, including two on the compulsory subjects.

Soon after the opening of the College, Vice-Chancellor Gidwani, who was moving in the student world all over India, felt that it was necessary for the Vidyapith to arrange for examining N. C. O. students from the other provinces of India, on the same courses of studies as they were ready for. Accordingly, under the auspices of the Vidyapith, examinations were arranged in the different centres as under (Apr.-May, 1921):—

Province	Matric	Inter	B. A.
Bombay	524	105	50
Allahabad	112	42	25
Madras	69	16	16
Punjab	25	7	14
Benares	3	—	—
Calcutta	—	—	3
Patna	1	—	2
Total	734	170	110

Thanks are due to the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith and the Board of National Education, Punjab, who conducted, on behalf of the Vidyapith, all the above examinations excepting those for Bombay and Madras, and granted diplomas to the successful candidates. The Madras students received their certificates from the Gujarat Vidyapith. Nine candidates, whose degrees remain to be conferred, are included in to-day's list. The last Convocation was held on 12th June, 1922, under the Presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel when degrees were conferred upon 66 candidates.

N. C. O. STUDENTS.

It was soon found that the organisation of the examinations was not sufficient. In obedience to the call of the Mahasabha, several students had non-co-operated on the eve of their final examination, and had, without waiting for National Colleges or diplomas, plunged in National service. Some of them had a good college career, some had done splendid provincial work, some had suffered more than one conviction, (at least one being still in goal), and some have been the life and soul of the work in their respective districts. It was not thought fit to oblige them to appear at an examination, as that would have necessitated in some cases the cessation of National work. Consequently it was resolved by the senate to grant to students, who had non-co-operated from the senior B. A. class, and had engaged in National work, the same degrees which they would have been entitled to on passing an examination. 16 such candidates received their degrees at the last Convocation, and 15

The following table shows the classification of the 50 candidates for the degrees to be conferred to-day:—

1 examined by the Gujarat Vidyapith, on the course of the Bombay University;
9 examined on the Madras University course;
25 examined on the Gujarat Vidyapith course;
15 receipients in consideration of national service.

Shortly after the opening of the Mahavidyalaya Gujarat Puratattwa Mandir was founded. Its aim is to make research studies in Ancient Indian learning. It has hitherto issued the following publications:

1. Prachina Sahitya, being Gujarati translation of Tagore's essays on Ancient Literature.
2. Buddha-Lila Sar Samgraha, Gujarati translation of the Marathi book of the same name, by Sj. Dharmananda Kosambi.
3. Arya Vidya Vyakhyana Mala, being lectures delivered by the professors of the Vidyapith on various topics.
4. History of Hindu Holidays and Festivals, being translation from Marathi written by 'Rigvedi.'
5. Upanishat Pathavali-Readings from Upanishats for use of Students as a text-book.
6. Prakrit Katha Samgraha-Prakrita Text-book.
7. Pali Pathavali-Pali text book.
8. Abhidhammatha Sangaho—A Pali work.

A text-book for college students, being selections from the Vedas, a Pali Dictionary, a Prakrita Grammar, and Jina Charitam (Life of Budhha) are in the Press.

A Quarterly Magazine 'Puratattwa' is conducted by the same Mandir.

On 1st May 1921, a College for training teachers for Primary schools was opened. The plan was to train a batch of 40 teachers during a session of six months. Accordingly 114 teachers were trained from the school in 4 batches. As the plan, however, did not appear satisfactory, the College was closed on 12-2-1923.

In addition to the above institutions, the Vidyapith manages directly a full Primary school (Navi Gujarati Shala) at Ahmedabad, another Primary school at Nava-Vadaj, and a night school at Kocharab. (The latter two are Ahmedabad suburbs.) The Vidyapith also manages a Primary school at Mangrol, from an ear-marked fund.

Another activity of the Vidyapith is the publication of text-books. The Vidyapith has set forth as one of its objects that all knowledge must be imparted through Gujarati. The object has succeeded in some of the Mandirs of the Mahavidyalaya; in some schools, it has not succeeded partly for want of suitable text-books, partly for want of teachers who command sufficient power of expression in Gujarati, and partly on account of want of conviction in the matter—a fact that still exists. But Gujarati is increasingly coming into force as the medium of instruction in the High schools, and the work of publishing text-books therefore is also carried on with zeal. The Vidyapith has published hitherto 25 books as shown in the list. (Appx. 3.)

In response to the resolutions passed at the 4th. Gujarat Political Conference, and the Congress sessions at Calcutta and Nagpur, 10 high schools withdrew their recognition by the Government, and joinod the Vidyapith. The number of students therein at the time of N. C. O. was over 3,000.

At the same time several new primary, and high schools came into existence. Some of these have since been closed either for want of funds or internal dissensions.

There are other Gujarati schools in and outside Gujarat not formally affiliated to the Vidyapith. It is not possible to ascertain exactly details about these. But the number of students therein cannot be less than 700 to 800. The most important of these are the National schools at Wadhawan, with about 300 students on the roll.

Thus the total number of National students in Gujarat (or in Greater Gujarat), exceeds 30,000. On the calculations made on available figures, their annual expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,42,775 and their annual income (from all sources) at Rs. 2,19,495. The figures are very rough, as exact information could not be obtained from several schools. Most of the schools depend for their income either on special subscriptions or the Congress Committees. With the exception of the Proprietory High School, (Ahmedabad), no school is able to maintain itself on fees simply; and naturally therefore, a good deal of anxiety is felt generally by the teachers and managing bodies of schoools.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.

The number of National teachers is estimated at over 800; the remuneration of only a few of these may be called satisfactory; a few make their ends meet with great difficulty; with regard to some it is difficult to imagine, how they live. Though from an educational point, the scarcity of able teachers is always felt, still it must be observed that at several places the maintenence of the schools is entirely due to the sacrifice of teachers. Besides the economic pressure teachers have to face other difficulties, such as, the immense ignorance of the villagers, or their apathy due to want of feeling in the matter, want of necessary materials; or, if the absence of all these the apathy of guardians, or high expectations entertained about educational equipments and curricula, far beyond the means of the school.

Every school expects grants from the Vidyapith. It has been resolved to spend a sum of Rs. 30,000 by way of grants to high schools, during the year under report. A liability of Rs. 21,500 has been already accepted. The Vidyapith is obliged to decline aid to the Primary schools, although they need it extremely, owing to lack of funds.

At the time of the institution of the Vidyapith, Diwali had drawn near: Mahatma Gandhi was free. He moved from place to place and asked children, youths and the aged male and female to contribute his or her mite. Ladies, in response to his appeal, presented to him the ornaments on their body. He went to the gaol thereafter. The responsibility for the finances of the Vidyapith fell upon the Provincial Congress Committee. For some time, the expenses were met from the ear-marked funds of the Tilak Swarai Fund. Then in May June 1922 it was resolved by the Managing body of the Vidyapith to issue an appeal to the Gujarati speaking public for a subscription of ten lakhs. In response to the appeal, the public promised 12 lakhs. The labour of the collectors was considerably lessened by Dr. P. J. Mehta subscribing Rs. 2½ lakhs. After the promises were made, a heavy depression in the monetary situation made the task of the collector slow and difficult. Dr. Mehta and a few others send in their subscriptions by regular instalments, and the work of collecting other amounts is goin on

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

Three special donations have been received as follows:—

Rs. 1650 from the Committee of the All-India Students' Conference, 2nd Session, for a prize to be awarded out of the interest thereof to the student standing first in Compulsory Gujarati at the final examination.

Rs. 250 from Mr. Ranchhodbhai C. Desai for a silver medal called the "Taragaury Chandraka" to be awarded annually from interest to the writer of the best article in the College students' magazine the "Sabarmati." Rs. 50 from Mr. Amulakh Shah to be awarded for an essay.

A site has been purchased for locating the buildings of the Vidyapith at a cost of Rs. 87,798/6/0. A hostel is being constructed thereon. A kitchen, bath rooms, and a granary have been already raised, and the foundations and plynth of the hostel are ready. The expense incurred so far amounts to Rs. 79,382/2/3.

Amongst special events of the year, the laying of the foundation stone of the Hostel by Sir P. C. Roy on the 20th March 1923 may be noted.

The gratitude due to those who have helped the Vidyapith either by service or funds cannot be adequately expressed. But greater nourishment is needed. It is in the hands of the servants and donors of Gujarat to nourish or impoverish her as also to make her useful or burdensome.

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THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

source of revenue; and the only Power behind him is a "Christian" Power, the mere suspicion of whose interference with the Holy Places is enough to set the Muslim world ablaze. Think of all that and then perpend the theory that the person who holds sovereign sway in Mecca must be the Khalifa of the Muslims! Imagine, too, the feelings of the Muslims when they read in English papers or in Reuter's telegrams that "King" Huseyn proposes to make application for membership of the League of Nations—getting the sanction of non-Muslims for his hold upon the heart of Islam! The worst, most cruel thing that England ever did on bad advice and in pursuance of a foolish scheme is this, at Mecca. What a reward for all the service of her Muslim subjects in the war! The whole Muslim world is suffering from it, and the anger grows with the return of each year's pilgrimage.

The way to Peace.

The only way to put things right again is to restore the sovereign rights of the Khalifa over the Holy Places. It is to England's interest, more than anybody's, for her intercourse direct with Mecca, as protecting Power, is very bitterly resented, and to be successful would require a superhuman tactfulness which she has proved that she cannot command. Some curtain, as it were, is needed, to come between her, or any Christian Power, and the sentient heart of Islam, a sacrilegious touch on which would be the cause of terrible convulsions. And that curtain can be found only in the Khalifa's Power which England herself has torn so recklessly away. The fact that the Khalifa is no longer the Sultan of Turkey simplifies the work of restoration, for his authority over the Holy Places can no longer be confused in people's minds with Turkish rule. It will be no affront or injury to Arab independence, but a simple reassertion of the unquestioned right of the whole Muslim world over the Holy Places. The troops which may be sent to garrison the Holy Cities and police the pilgrim roads need not be Turkish troops; they can be international Muslim troops, every Muslim State providing its contingent periodically, to serve the Khalifa, *and the Khalifa only*, for that special purpose for a term of years.

England cannot do all this. The only reparation she can make now to the Muslim world is to call off her "Oriental experts" who have made sufficient mischief in all conscience and leave the Muslim world alone to find a way out of the unsightly and truly dangerous muddle they have caused in the Near East. There is only one way in which England can help. It is by giving the Sharif a larger territory with a revenue sufficient to relieve him of the need of that which he is now extracting from the much diminished yearly pilgrimage. I imagine he is holding Mecca and Medina,, as a bandit might, aware of their supreme importance for extorting ransom. The matter of the Khalifa's authority and the Sharif's position in the Holy Cities can only be arranged by negotiations between Muslims. The part of England ought to be to further, or at any rate not hinder, such negotiations. In my next article I hope to give the reader my ideas as to the scope of such negociation, and its probable effect on the political complications of the Arab Question.

BARODA NOTES.

KALIPARAJ DEPUTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 7.

A deputation of some two to three hundred people of the Kaliparaj community has arrived from various villages in the Mahuva, Vyara and Songadh talukas of the Navsari *prant* to lay their grievances before His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. A meeting was held under the auspices of the Baroda Branch of the Temperance Association under the presidentship of Mr. Matubhai Kantawala at the Jummadada Vyayamshala. In accordance to the resolution passed at the meeting the deputation waited on Mr. Ambegaokar, the Secretary to His Highness, who promised, on being told of the deputation's desire to lay personally before His Highness their petitions, to see what he could do about it and asked the deputation to be present at the Palace at nine this morning.

A further invasion of Baroda by visitors is expected next week owing to the Industrial Exhibition that will be opened by His Highness the Maharajah Saheb on Sunday next.

It is understood that as the present programme stands, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb will proceed to Benares in the beginning of the next month to be present at the Convocation of the Hindu University, at the special invitation of Pandit Madan Moban Malaviya. On his return from Benares he is likely to pay a visit to Dwarka to inspect the newly constructed railway line there. The people in the Kadi and Navsari *prants* also are very eager to see His Highness and it is expected that His Highness will find time to visit all the four *prants* of his State this winter.

A fire, which, but for the timely appearance of the fire-brigade and the police, might have attained serious proportions, started at the Shri Sayaji Mills. The exact estimate of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

Some four cases against the notorious dacoit, Mir Khan and his gang have concluded at the special Court constituted to try him. Judgments have not yet been delivered.

The Hind Vijaya Gymkhana has arranged for a test demonstration in connection with the Olympic games from the 19th to the 23rd instant, to select representatives for the tournament at Delhi next February. The Government have sanctioned Rupees twelve hundred towards the expenses of students from Baroda going to Delhi to take part in the tournament.

The Baroda College Social Gathering a very pleasant annual feature of the social life of Baroda, is to be held on the 25th and the 26th instant.

"THE OTHER SIDE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of "A Catholic" in your issue of to-day regarding speeches made at the St. Xavier's College during the recent visit of Sir George Lloyd encourages me to write about a fallacy which is largely prevalent in India. It is customary for some officials and others when visiting institutions managed by the Jesuit Fathers to refer to them as the best teachers, etc., in this country. While making allowances for a little flattery and exaggeration on such occasions as was the case at the St. Xavier's College the other day, the habit of eulogizing the Catholic Schools and Colleges managed by Jesuit Fathers is greatly due to the reputation this religious order had acquired in the past. There can be no doubt that a hundred years ago or there about, they were among the best teachers to be had. At that time they had their own way in the teaching line and their authority was hardly questioned or challenged. For instance, they could teach anything they liked and put their own interpretation on anything to suit their own belief and ideas. The teaching of Science by such masters was done, as it is still done, 'a la Jesuite' and we know how it is done. Times have changed, though they still continue to live on their reputation, and there are many people who believe them to be teachers of exceptional abilities even in these days of widespread education. While I will not deny that they are painstaking teachers, I think it is an injustice to other teachers to put them in the foremost rank of educationists. Perhaps it may not be generally known that even among the Catholics, the claim that they are the best educationists is not generally accepted. The Dominicans, for instance, resent this and think it is unfair to them. In India, however, the Jesuits are better known and hence this claim is firmly believed. Most Indian Catholics have been educated by them and naturally they are great admirers of the Jesuits. There is a Christian proverb derived from the Gospels which says "By their fruits you shall know them." This, I think, apart from all exaggerated claims about the Jesuits (whose Kingdom is not of this world!) is the real test of their teaching superiority. Applying this test in practice we find that the Jesuit schools and colleges in no way eclipse other teaching institutions in this or any other countries as regards results and products. Thus we find a good number of graduates from Jesuit Colleges in India who have not shone above the average. Few or none have become great or have made their names in Arts and Science. I do not think that a Jesuit College here has sent a Wrangler into the world or has produced a man famous in any branch of learning. It was John Tyndal, I believe, who in 1875 said that the Catholic University of Ireland has never produced a great scientist. I think it can also be said that the Jesuit Colleges in India have never produced a great scholar or scientist. Average men they have produced by legion and this is about as much they have been able to do so far. If you wish to test a Jesuit knowledge of things scientific ask him, for instance, his opinion on Darwinism. You will then be able to understand whether such men, are really fitted to teach real knowledge to people.—Yours, etc.

DIOGENES.

Dec. 8.

S. AFRICAN LETTER.

NO TOWNSHIP VOTE FOR INDIANS!

ANOTHER SINISTER MOVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DURBAN, NATAL, Nov. 12.

Such reports of the Imperial Conference as were cabled out by Reuter to South Africa have been perused with avidity by Indians in the country. From the moment General Smuts left South Africa for England—having refuced to receive an Indian Deputation on the plea that the subjct of Indians overseas was not on the agenda of the Imperial Conference—Indians, have looked forward to the clash between the Indian "Representatives" and the representative of South Africa, General Smuts, and they have verily not been disappointed. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru proved a match for General Smuts. The case for the South African Indian was ably represented by Dr. Sapru. Sir Sapru has won the hearts of the Indians in South Africa for their manly and statesmanlike handling of their claims. What the Government of India itself will now do is the question of the moment and Indians in SouthAfrica—an idea which will no doubt commend itself also to Indians in other Oversea Countries—think that the importance of the Indian Oversea Questions demands the appointment of Indian Colonial Secretary, Minister, Member or whatever name may be given to the office in the Viceregal Council and such Ministers or Secretary should have the same status as for instance the Law Member in the Viceregal Council and he should devote himself to the question of Indians Overseas. All honour to Mr. R. Ewbanks, the Deputy Secretary for Education, Health and Lands in the Government of India who has shewn a live and real interest in questions affecting oversea Indians and as the Natal Indian Congress will testify he has kept in touch with it in Natal—the better to understand and the better to help their cause. But he is in a threefold Department of the Government of India. Take him out of it and make him the Secretary of an Indian Overseas Department: with a Minister—an Indian Overseas Minister—to represent it in the Viceregal Council. Is it asking for too much? Not at all! As time goes on, it will become evident to the public to what extent in the past the Indian Government has been a party to some of the legislation in South Africa. But in recent times the Government of India has been bestirring itself in some ways in the interest of Oversea Indians. Let it act as its representatives Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Maharaj of Alwar have done at the Imperial Conference and it will never regret espousing fearlessly but with a due consideration of the difficulties of the question in Oversea Countries. The Provincial Elections have just taken place and Labour returns to the Provincial Council with increased strength. But yet Labour—mad as it is on the Indian question makes not the first move. It is Mr. George Hulett, the son of the Hon. Sir Miage Hulett, both in turn have been Honourable Senators of the Union Parliament. Father and son have battened on the sweat of indentured Indians and to this day the wealth founded on that labour, is being multiplied on that labour. It is he for the fourth time is introducing an ordinance in the Provincial Council, which meets on the 20th November at Maritzburg, to take away the township vote from Indians on the ground that they are not entitled to be placed on the Parliamentary Voters Roll in the Province of Natal—in other words he proposes to rob them of such a right as the Township vote for the election of Town Boards—a minor form of municipal Government in Natal—on "the excuse" of having robbed them about a decade ago of the Parliamentary right.

Will the Bombay Indian Imperial Citizenship Association and other Indian public bodies get busy in the defence of this further attack upon Indians in Natal? The Government of India will do well at this stage to draw the attention of the Union Government to this new Draft Ordinance just published for the public information. This is the only measure—though submitted for three years running for the assent of the Governor-General, has not been approved by the Union Government—though it was reserved. Whether the Union Government will refuse the ordinance to the Governor-General's assent when it is presented for the fith time remains to be seen. Were there an educational qualification introduced into the Townships Law—applicable to all—irrespective of race, it should not be unacceptable to the European or the Indian. It would be a reasonable way out of this question.

Really no good purpose is served in giving evidence before Select Committees of the provincial Council. Every member of a Select Committee appears set on the cross-examination of Indian Representatives to prove what they themselves wish to do with Indians. But it is a necessary step to make representations to the Union Government—whose Minister in charge of the matter will otherwise say in effect—well—you should have protested against the measures. You should have given evidence against it before the Select Committee of the Provincial Council. How can the Government listen to you now? And the ordinances will then become Law!

The Licencing Boards for Rural Areas have now been appointed. Nine Boards in all. Indians are on tenter hooks!

The case of Mr. M. D. Baroochie was heard before the Immigrants' Appeal Board on the 6th November. Mr. H. J. Stuart appeared for Mr. Baroochie who claimed that he was not a prohibited Immigrant in that he was the rightful holder of a Natal Domicile Certificate and as such entitled to enter and remain in Natal. But the Board upheld the prohibition. We understand that Mr. Baroochie has reserved the right to ask the Board to submit certain questions of law for the opinion of the Natal Provincial Supreme Court. As the matter is still *sub judice*, we refrain from dealing with the matter fully.

There is an attempt on the part of European Suburban Associations to get the Durban Town Council to incorporate the immediate suburban areas on the Borough Boundaries Europeans number a few in these areas—Indians predominate in numbers—and are anxiously watching this new move—as it is possible the Town Council may agree to the incorporation of these areas on towns. And what those terms may be is the question for worry. Indians invariably suffer in anything that happens.—Europeans almost always benefit—for they decide!.

The Durban Town Council stunt at a Village Settlement scheme for Indians has given them great cause for uncertainty. A Sub-Committee of the Town Council is at it and as the proceedings of a Sub-Committee is never made public. Indians will one day hear in their beds all about the village the Town Council is about to lay out for them.

Tayob Brothers applied for a Retail Dealers' License in a thickly populated area by Indians in Durban. The Licensing officer, Col. Molyneaux, refused to grant the application on the grounds that as applicants were subjects of the Jam of Nawanagar, they were aliens and were not naturalised in Natal and that there were already too many stores in this area. Mr. W. Doull, who appeared before the Town Council, sitting as an appeal Board, urged that Prince Ranjit was representing the British Empire at the League of Nations and that the question of these being stores already did not affect the matter as the area in which the license was sought for was in the heart of the Indian Community. Col. Molyneaux replied that Prince Ranji was representing India at the League of Nations and in India there was Native India and British India. The Council retired to consider their decision and on their return upheld the appeal making no comment! What have the Native Princes of India a say to the treatment of their subjects over seas?

Hindi, an Indian Journal published at Jacobs on the outskirts of Durban, has just issued a Diwali Number. It is an improvement on its last year's Number. Indian and European writers deal with several aspects of the Indian Question in South Africa. While it by no means gives a full statement of the Indian Question to attempt it would cover several Numbers—for Indian grievances are many and varied it is worth the perusal of everyone interested in Colonial Indian Questions.

Mr. Jas. W. Godfrey, Barrister-at-Law, of Dundee Natal, with his wife and child arrives at Bombay by S.S 'Khandalla' bound for Madras. Mr. Godfrey, was at one time on the professional staff of Mahatma Gandhi in Durban: when Mr. Gandhi was practising as a lawyer.

Mr. Tommy Tandaree, of Messrs. Dadoo Bros., Ships' Victuallers at Durban, is on a business trip to Bombay.

Mr. C F Andrews sent a cryptic cable to Mr. Christopher that he is immediately leaving for England—and it has given matter for speculation as to Mr. Andrews' Mission to England. There can be no doubt that his Mission must be in a humanitarian cause and there must be one for urgency. Fiji's cry for help was it that must have taken Mr. Andrews so hurriedly away from India. Was there ever such friend to India and especially to the Indian abroad. God bless him!

MAULANA SHAUKAT AT ALLAHABAD.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY EMPHASIZED.

BI AMMA'S STIRRING APPEAL

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

After addresses of welcome were presented to Maulana Shaukat Ali on behalf of the Town Congress and Khilafat Committees, and the Jamait-ut-tulba, Bi Amma in a short speech, laid stress for Hindu-Muslim Unity and appealed on efforts to save the Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control. She said that owing to mutual quarrels of the Hindus and Muslims, their common mother was enslaved. She further said that the Hindus were as dear to her as Shaukat's. She concluded by saying "Indians numbering 33 crores shall not remain helots but shall, God willing, be free sooner" After Bi Amma's speech, Maulana Shaukat Ali rose amidst deafening cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and in thanking the institutions which had presented him with addresses he said that the achievement of India's Freedom depended on Hindu-Muslim Unity. In his opinion "Now or Never" was the time to liberate India. The Maulana emphatically stated that the distrust of Hindus by Muslims was sinful because the first sufferers in the Khilafat cause were Hindus. The Muslims should also know that Mahatma Gandhi was ever prepared to die for the Khilafat, if need arose. The Maulana explained the necessity of plying the Charkha and weaving khadi. Referring to the Councils, the Maulana said, that there were some people in the Congress who believed in the Councils. In his opinion to take the oath of allegiance the Council was 'haram' for a Mussalman, and he would prefer those who defended Islam to those who would buy it. He further stated that he who dies fighting for liberty has a genuine life and that he expected the Indians to become aspirants of that kind of life. The Maulana concluded his speech by asking the audience to strengthen the National schools, organise the Congress Committees and propagate the use of khaddar.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

EXHIBITION MADNESS.

DASITES IN CONCLAVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Pleasure-seekers in India who have abundantly invested in Government securities, or who amass money as active citizens of the country, ought to be in Calcutta now. No doubt, the people of Bombay have a lot of abnormal attention bestowed on them on account of proceedings connected with the Chamier Committee and the Atlay Committee and the Mercantile Marine Committee and the change in the Governorship. We envy you on the luck you are enjoying in the indulgence of free opinion, cramped though it be by the compromising courtesy of the Associated Chambers of foreign merchants. The Tariff Board has come over here, wheel-barrowing their pile of honest opinions, and it has started its meticulous investigation again; but agains that loss you have the services of the Lee Commission to educate the Indian public on the inwardness of mercantile administration. Bombay is getting herself too much in the limelight this year to the prejudice of the senior Presidency which has to carry on with the fleeting visit of the Viceroy and the excitement of the Calcutta Exhibition. It is the Exhibition which has to console us in the month. The Viceroy's visit is a function of Anglo-Indian pomp and Yiddish revelry into which the groundlings, who ultimately finance the Show, have not the opportunity of intruding. When the Viceroy visited Allahabad, the boycott was quenched by the "Pioneer's" obsequious proclamation that Lord Reading had performed a service to the Empire. Using the same standard, the Viceroy's call will be applauded in Calcutta as a contribution to the growth of mankind and the quest of perfection. The noble edifices of Clive Street which commemorate the mission of Clive, have been duly whitewashed in order to let it blend with the blameless aspect of Lord Reading's liberalism. The Viceroy will mingle with the Chamber of Commerce on the 16th instant; he will also set the precedent of an annual function by being the guest of those noble Liberals composing the European Association and the Calcutta Royal Turf Club. It is however a pity that His Lordship is not to be entertained by the Moderates as at the first time of his visit here, but if he wants a plausible substitute of Indo-European co-operation, he might go inspecting the All-India Exhibition; for, this Exhibition is the prelude of the Imperial Show which is going vastly to augment the wealth of India—albeit already amazing and startling to airy statisticians of the Lloyd calibre. On Saturday last, Lord Lytton opened the Calcutta Exhibition in stately dignity. His Lordship described it as a pictorial review of Indian resources, a pleasant rehearsal of the British Empire Exhibition. The exhibits will be carried to London by the Mittra family who have secured an allotment of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose; the profits of the month will furthermore be spent on the visit of four journalists to Wembley Park in order to enable them to dispel naughty prejudice against the utility of the Exhibition. You know of the harm caused to the Imperial sentiment by Kenya; well, it has to be corrected by the voyage of four journalists—the breed is having a dog-fight over the selection—who would be able to preach the "truth" about India and the Salt-tax and the loyalty of the masses, in London. The local Exhibition is a delirious success and Nawab Ali Chaudhari concurs with Lord Lytton's views of optimism as to its financial results. The lay-out has permanently deformed the best garden in Calcutta, a resort alike of worried civilian and contentious professors and confidential couples. The Show is impressive on the Engineering side; poor in cottage samples; exciting in the Welfare section; and drab elsewhere like any metropolitan market. Lord Lytton amiably argued, at the opening, that the secret intention of the Exhibition was to enrich Bengal and to improve Swadeshi. The information has failed to take root in the Bengali mind chiefly on account of the incontinent disclosures of the Nationalist press. "Forward" to-day publishes a series of details militating against Lord Lytton's contention that the real object of the Show was to encourage India; why, the truth about the Exhibition-contracts, the lighting and the stalls, is enough to prove that "Babu tenders" could not prevail against tenders of a British character, in spite of the onerous nature of the latter. As Lord Winterton declared in the House of Commons, 95 per cent. of the contracts have fallen to the lot of British firms, a tribute to the efficient way these things are done. The Exhibition is on; this is the Cold Weather; this is the Racing Season; and there is plenty of fun in the place for the monied classes to make the season enjoyable and Lord Reading's visit a pleasant success.

PIOUS MEMORY OF ST. ANDREW.

By common consent, India was won by Englishmen for the benefit of Scotchmen through the bravery of Irishmen. In the last century, Calcutta set herself up as a suburb of Dundee and she has done famously through the migrations of Scotchmen who while they are not long settlers live intensively in their short domicile. It is nearly impossible for Bengalees and Marwaris to oust them because they keep their business-methods and manufacturing skill to themselves. If the cotton-industry of Bombay had been pioneered by Scotchmen, Indians would have had a long struggle to attain primacy against their tradition of clannish isolation and secretiveness. Englishmen are easier to follow because they are less reserved. On 30th November the Scotchmen recreate to themselves the atmosphere of their common ancestry and celebrate it with a lavish display of dying customs. Fortified by national delicacies, they endure the strain of bag-pipes and transport themselves to the medieval age. In Calcutta, they invite either the Governor or the Viceroy and clink their glasses in endless toasts, and make it an occasion for political pronouncements. This year the carouse was high but the feast of reason rather low, owing perhaps to the total lack of references to Robert Burns, their national poet and inveterate boast. Lord Lytton's speech had the merit of brevity, and he thoroughly disappointed his hearers by avoiding panjky allusions to the Swarajist successes. At the fourth toast, the Scotchman wants words of bellicose courage; he succumbs to placid piety only at the sixth: Lord Lytton affirmed that the non-co-operation movement was dead. As for the Swarajists, he had no frown to offer because it was their intention to make use of the Reforms machinery. What he was engrossed with was the possibility of anarchical crime rearing its head in Bengal. It is a bogey startling only to the official world which has completely failed to convince the public of the existence of anarchical violence. Dacoities and cinema mimiories recur, but they have to prove the existence of an appreciable conspiracy to subvert the Government established by law through the use of violence. A dozen men the Government have kept in the lock-up on the vague and receding assurance of a "trial" before High Court judges. The elections are over and it is time to release the suspects or accept the responsibility of an open trial. To make Regulation III a long-time refuge is a pusillanimous and cynical device unworthy of British pretensions. Instead of offering adequate apology for the conduct of his Government in this regard, Lord Lytton vaunted his inflexible decision of coping with revolutionary violence with the support of the public. The public have no use for violence and preachy assurances are superfluous because the apostolate of Mahatma Gandhi quenched the desperate thought of violence for the whole country. And there was nothing else of importance in the message of Lord Lytton as he drunk to the pious memory of St. Andrews. He, of course, confessed to a hope of driving over the illusory Howrah Bridge before he left Bengal, but he is not the only Governor who has had his phantom-drive over the structure that never comes.

WHAT NEXT?

On 16th December, the M.L.C.'s of the Swarajya will hold a conference in Mr. C. R. Das' house. It is to be the starting-point of the actual work in the Council and it will involve the features of Parliamentary practice. The two objects of the Conference are stated to be (1) the selection of a leader in the Council and whips (2) policy in the Council. The invitation is confined to members of the Swarajya Party, so that the Independents have to coalesce on their own account and form a make-weight party of uncertain direction. Now that the electoral commotion is over, we find that 40 Swarajists are in the Council. The total strength of the Council is 140 and in a motion involving only non-official interests Madras has given the precedent of allowing the official votes to interfere with the decision. The strength of the Swarajya Party is at its best two-sevenths of the total votes. We thus have to confess to the existence of a weak minority to follow the programme of the Swarajya Party. The question of a programme comes before the Conference. In the main, the programme had been presumed to be a settled one. We do not know how the new programme will be shaped to suit the minority status within the Council. The electors have done all they could to give Mr. Das a trial and the burden is now on him to demonstrate the efficacy of his principles.

THE RECREATION OF BENGAL.

The "Servant", the intolerant organ of the no-Change Party, is panting to see the failure of the Swarajya Party and the proof of its predictions. It is already apprehending the formation of a Council caucus divorced from the realities of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and its atmosphere. In the annual meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, the paper found evidence last week of chaos and whim emanating from the Das school of politics. Sjt. Lalit Mohan Das presided. There was a long wrangle about the state of accounts, which was safely got over, but on account of threatening conditions the meeting had to be adjourned by the Chairman. The no-Changers adopted an incorrigibly carping tone and gave a lesson to Council-obstructors in the art of obstructing. For the co-option of one member from South Calcutta to the Committee, three were proposed i.e. Messrs. Bepin Chandra Pal, B. Chakravarty and H. C. Das Gupta. The last-named gentleman is a well-known worker while of the friendliness or willingness of the first two to serve the Committee there was not the faintest indication. Their names were however trotted out to the embarassment of Swarajists. Mr. Das Gupta was, of course, chosen, but it enabled the "Servant" to scream out next morning that Messrs. B. Chakravarty and Bepin Chandra Pal had been thrown out. As the result of a similar predicament Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's name was preferred to that of Sir P. C. Ray, the latter gentleman having never indicated any inclination to devote his scanty leisure to Provincial Congress politics. Still the incongruity could be created that a patriot of the status and popularity of Sir P. C. Ray had been "rejected" at the instigation of Swarajists. So indeed the stunt was run: There is much mischief in the nomination of innocent politicians of eminence to this place or to that, in order to create the embarrassment of selection. At Delhi, the Bengal delegates came with the story of a sorry domestic fight and the Congress Committee had to appoint a tribunal in appeal against Pandit Malaviya's first award. The matter had been settled, but the miserable spirit of faction and self-will could not be cured by mere arbitration. The election of Bengal delegates to the Cocanada Congress is proceeding apace and it is possible that Bengalees will again appear with the scars of faction fight.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

Election-petitions come to close the chapter of vote-hunting. There are a few pending. Mr. Surrendranath Mullick had slipped in on the lucky discovery that Mr. S. N. Haldar, his Swarajist rival, had omitted to put in the date in the nomination paper. The enquiry will shortly be held, but expecting the worst the Mullick volunteers have started soliciting votes again. A few visited me yesterday and described my judgment and good looks in laudatory terms. The Kazimbazar petition is hanging on the line, while there are others to follow. For a change, Sardar Mahafez Uddin Ahmed, candidate for the Legislative Assembly, has served a notice on Mr. C. R. Das for defamation. The slander consisted of the alleged remark of Mr. C. R. Das that the plaintiff was a Swarajist. The question is therefore whether the appellation conveys any public stigma. After reciting the incidents of his election-campaign the plaintiff proceeds to describe his grievance in the following passage delightfully rendered into the English language:—

Now when the votes were ended (the election was over) I got some time for rest and heard that the defendant had declared it to the public that I was a candidate belonging to Swaraj Party. The defendant did this without my knowledge and permission. Since the beginning of the non-cooperation agitation I have been all along cooperating with the just Government and have all along been rightly siding with the Government. I am very much against the present Swaraj Party. I always think them to be destructors and evil-doers to the country and our countrymen. Not for a single moment did I belong to the Swaraj Party, and I did not sign the so-called Swarajya creed. The defendant has lowered me in the estimation of my well wishing friends and other patriots, insulted me and made me an object of ridicule by declaring me a member of the Swaraj Party without my knowledge and permission. I have got much mental pain on account of this action of the defendant who has done this with an evil object in view. Under these circumstances I pray that the accused be summoned under Sections 500, 500-114 and be tried on the evidence produced.

Dated 3-12-23.

It is the complaint of a cooperator, and there can be no doubt as to its heart-felt character. Another bit of botheration for the over-worked Mr. Das.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 4th December, 1923, says:—

Heavy Goods.—A decidedly quieter tone has prevailed during the week and prices are easier all round. A small trade has been done in Cornsacks for near at hand shipment, otherwise, there is nothing of importance to record.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April-May at Rs. 31, for October at Rs. 29; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for January at Rs. 53-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 52-8-0 to Rs. 51-12-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2½ lbs. for Ready at Rs. 54, for January at Rs. 53-8-0; Grainsacks (3½ lbs.) for December at Rs. 75.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 47, for January-March at Rs. 46 to Rs. 45-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January-March at Rs. 52-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for December at Rs. 49 to Rs. 50 to Rs. 49-12-0, for January at Rs. 48-8-0, for December-March, for January-February and January-March at Rs. 45; Woolpacks for Ready at Rs 2-6-3; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for March and July at Rs. 2-6-6 basis, Twill Ore Pockets (16 ozs.) for January at Rs. 21-8-0.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for January at Rs. 38-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 37-4-0; A. Twills for January-March at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 53.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C.'s for 15th December at Rs. 50; B. Twills for December at Rs. 47, for January-March at Rs. 46 to Rs. 45-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January-March at Rs. 52-8-0; A. Twills (setty) for January-March at Rs. 59-8-0 basis.

Hessians.—We have had an extremely dull market during the interval, and prices have weakened. Orders from consuming centres are small and with the speculative element looking on meantime, trade has been of meagre extent.

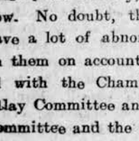
9 porters for Ready at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-6-0, for December at Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-6-0, for January-March at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-6-0, for July-September at Rs. 14.

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-4-0, for December at Rs 18-10-0 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-2-0, for January-March at Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 17-12-0, for July-September at Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-4-0.

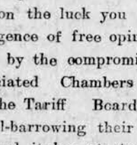
40" 12 ozs. for December at Rs. 20 basis.

36" 12 ozs. for 15th December at Rs. 21 basis.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES



These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9.



Radium dial Rs. 10, 5 years' guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11, 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16, Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8. Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12. Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

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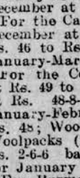

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50 c. p. Rs. 32
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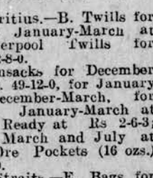

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"La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

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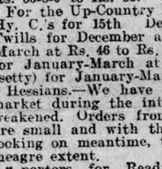

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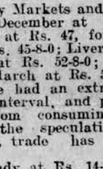

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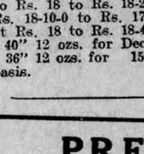

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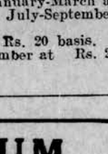

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, involuntary discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

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Dear B. Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,

Your medicine is really good. Kindly send me three phials more and oblige. My friend wants to try it.

THAKUR SINGH,
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Your medicine has been recommended to me by my friend who is cured of his illness. So kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience.

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C/o Desai Street at Tadkeshrar
Via Kim Station, Dist. Surat.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

Kindly send me your medicine at your earliest convenience and oblige. I used your medicine once and am got rid of my complaints.

KORA RAM, SHOPKEEPER,
Fort Sandeman Belochistan, Dist. Sob.

My Dear Sheikh Sahib,

I used your medicine and praise it.

RAMEZEDCHI, Esq.,
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Dear Sheikh Sahib.

Kindly send your medicine at once as it has proved efficacious once.

SUB-POST MASTER,
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Indispensable for Ladies' daily use.
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RADICAL AND SURE CURE

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The name of the gentleman is—

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rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

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Having, for years, worked under the directions of the late Col. Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., of Jaipur fame, we are in a position to design large palatial buildings of the Indo-Saracenic and other styles.

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Architects.

JAIPUR.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

LAKHTAR'S NEW STATUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, December 5

It has been a matter of almost universal rejoicing in Kathiawad that the status of Lakhtar State has been raised from the third class to the second. This is simply because the Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar deserves the good wishes of all who know him or have heard of him. Himself an old man of ripe age—eighty years—he has devoted his time to the good of the people in a variety of ways, and thus is almost an exception among his brother princes of Kathiawad. He takes almost as good care of his subjects as of himself and looks upon them as his children in the old patriarchal manner, and hence it is no wonder that he is loved by them a great deal. For years he has been spending nearly Rs. 20,000 per annum for supplying good seed to the farmers of his State. Besides this, small as the State is, he has opened a High School in Lakhtar so that the boys may be able to receive higher education without going outside the State. In addition to this he has set apart a sum of a lac of rupees for the purpose of digging small tanks and wells in various villages of his State. All this shows how careful he has been of the welfare of his people, among whom naturally there was very great rejoicing at the promotion which His Highness has received. A Durbar was held on the day after the news of this was received, and in this Durbar His Highness was pleased to make further grants to his subjects. Some of them are these:

GRANTS TO SUBJECTS.

I. The tax received on the sale of all immovable property which was hitherto one-fourth of the property has been reduced by half, i.e. henceforth the tax on all such sales will be one-eighth of the property.

II. Stamp duty on vatantas—exchange of land has been reduced to half of what it was before.

III. Import and Export duties also have been reduced by half.

IV. The Lilapur and Madhwana dacoits' period of imprisonment has been reduced to half of what it was before and all ordinary prisoners have been released.

V. HANGARI—a tax on all the grain produce of the land which was introduced in some of the villages has been reduced to half of what it was before.

These are substantial grants to be made at a time and His Highness deserves to be congratulated for what he has done for his people, and we may well hope that, even though this State is a small one, it will take its rank among the progressive States of Kathiawad and even of the country at large.

NAWANAGAR'S RETURN.

After a good long time, H. H. the Jam Saheb has returned to Jamnagar, and naturally the reception that he got from the Bhayats, State officers and the people was a very enthusiastic one, and the Jam Saheb may well be proud of that. The people of India, or for the matter of that the whole of Asia are well-known for this deep attachment to their princes, and provided the princes are worthy they can demand any sacrifices from the people for the good of the State and they will not be disappointed. But this means that a corresponding responsibility rests on the princes themselves, and therein His Highness the Jam Saheb has yet to be equal to his reputation in the outer would. The Jam Saheb is one of those Indians who have a world-wide reputation, and even though it be in his case in the game of cricket it has none the less brought him in touch with some of the best life of the European world. Moreover, his work in the League of Nations is not quite insignificant. It is, perhaps, because of this wider outlook of his that he has understood the significance of a world-poet like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore coming to him for 'bhiksha' for a great purpose, and he has given him princely donation of fifty thousand rupees.

THE PEOPLES' CERTIFICATE.

All this is good from the cultural stand point. But His Highness must proceed at once to satisfy his subjects in a number of things and we may well hope that he will not fail to do so. Keshub Chunder Sen, the great religious reformer of Modern India, used to say that if a man wanted to enter Heaven he must get a certificate for his fitness from his wife. We may well apply the truth lying behind this statement to the present matter and say that a Prince to be truly worthy requires a certificate of his worth from his subjects, because after all it is with them that he has to do the most. There are a number of things to be done in the Jamnagar State, but the matter pressing for immediate attention is the very great scarcity of water in Jamnagar and other places, reduction of some of the heavy taxes which are already too great a burden on the people and the increase of pay of some of the State servants, particularly of the lower grade. H. H. the Jam Saheb will surely see his way to remedy these evils as early as possible and thus remove a cause of serious discontent among his people.

MR. G. B. PRADHAN AND SWARAJ PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Mr. G. B. Pradhan the new M.L.C. (Thana) is described in some papers as a Swarajist while in others as an Independent. The Mahratta (Swaraj Party organ of Poona) of the 18th November declares him as a Swarajist. The Dnan Prakash of the 14th November declares him as an independent while the Rashtra Sevak (Thana District Swaraj Party Organ) describes him as a candidate supported by the Swaraj Party. Will Mr. G. B. Pradhan or his Swarajist friends at Thana and Kalyan solve the mystery and tell the public exactly what his position in the Swaraj Party is? Is it not a fact that he has signed the Swaraj Party membership form without reservation? Did he not give a pledge at Palghar on the 20th October that he would be with the Maharastra Swaraj Party in the votings in the Council?—Yours etc.

G. D.

BOMBAY-HOTELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At present Bombay holds many hotels and restaurants in almost all of its localities but in most of them every kind of indecency is visible in the nook and corner of them such as unwashed plates, dirty earthen pots for drinking water, uncleaned tables, noxious smell coming from the various places, which are more than sufficient to ruin the health of a well-built man. Those hotel-keepers do not look after the real wants of their customers at all, though they are generally forward in making money. Whenever a person goes away after finishing dinner and a new one comes there to dine, the latter is sure to see before his face those dirty plates, used by the former with slight changes therein. In other words I may say that these plates etc., are washed in dirty water and thereafter they are brought before the customers. The drinking water pots are washed after every three or four days, which is the reason why those pots are most unclean and in some hotels cisterns of water are provided but are never cleaned by hotelkeepers. In many hotels I have seen crowds of flies flying from this table to that table. The food supplied by them is also not free from some important defects. When any kind of dish remains unsold till night, the hotel-keepers mix it with the same kind of dish, which they prepare the next morning and that is sold to the customers even though that dish is already polluted.

Now I draw the attention of the Health Officer to this state of things and request him to pay flying visits to hotel and carefully observe the state of things there. It is the fundamental duty of the Municipality to look after the health of the public but unfortunately in this respect the Municipality has shown much slackness, which is obvious from the fact that the hotel-keepers turn their deaf ear to the real wants of their customers and thereby do considerable damage to the public in respect of their health. Before first giving license to hotel-keepers the Municipality should make it a condition that the hotelkeepers should take the utmost care for the convenience of their customers and on breach of this condition the license should be cancelled.—Yours, etc.

C. N. DANDIWALLA.

"A SHOCKING SIGHT.".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is high time that the S.P.C.A. or, for the matter of that the Bombay public should bestir themselves against the cruel method of destroying poor disabled or broken animals like horses and bullocks by the police officers on public roads.

Every one who saw a hackney horse being killed by a police officer yesterday afternoon on Hornby Road, will agree with me that the so-called humane way of sparing suffering to incurably injured animals is shocking and horrible to an extreme degree. For the reason, that often the unhappy creature is not made to hand over its already much tyrannised soul to its Master by the first shot it receives. Hence, more often than not, bullet after bullet is necessitated to make the poor animal fall flat and dead. And this the Bombay public witnessed yesterday afternoon with very great pain and shock indeed.

Just imagine, Sir, a limping animal with a fractured leg and face horribly battered and mutilated by the bullet that had half done its work, seeking in vain a corner on the surface of God's fair earth, to escape the agony and suffering, running hither and thither! If Lord Buddha, or that Great Merciful Master Jesus Christ were, by chance, to witness such an hear-rendeing scene, as the people on the Street have seen yesterday, I am sure nay more than sure, that they would have preferred the pistol hand of the police officer levelled at their heads better than to have looked at the most ghastly sight.

Sir, my humble suggestion is that when such unhappy occasions arise, and when the much boasted powers of Medicine, Surgery, or Science are unable to do anything to save the life of our old faithful quadruped friends, then, instead of such an exhibition of brutality on public thoroughfares, the unfortunate animals should be made to carry away by the Municipal wagons, especially provided for the purpose to a secluded and out of the way corner. And there, this cruel or kind business—say what you may—of shooting may be done.—Yours etc.

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA.

Bombay Dec. 9.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 6.

Dr. Tagore, on his last visit here, accepted the invitation of the Principal of the Samaldas college to visit the college on Sunday last. It was announced that Dr. Tagore would give readings from Forester's Hermitage. Before 9 a.m., which was the time announced, the hall and the gallery were fully packed up. Dr. Tagore, after visiting the Sanatana Dharma School arrived at the college at the proper hour, when every inch of space available was filled up. The hall was decorated graciously in the Eastern fashion, Dr. Tagore took his seat on a "Sinhasan" place on a dais, behind which were the chairs filled up by ladies, and read his speech for about half-an-hour before a spell-bound audience.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani then made a short speech, in which he offered many thanks to Dr. Tagore on behalf of the city, and announced a donation of Rs. 15,000 as the contribution of the State towards the "Vishva-Bharati." Other sums were also announced from the officers and citizens, and an influencial committee was appointed for collecting further contributions. Dr. Tagore made a nice little speech at the end in which he expressed, in a poet's language, his love for Kathiawad, and a desire to come here over again with more leisure and no mission of collections. He was given a hearty send off in the midst of cheers.

Mr. P. L. Mehta delivered a public lecture in the college, on "Public Opinion" under the auspices of the student's Union, on the evening of the 5th instant. The chair was occupied my Mr. K. J. Sanjana, the late Principal. The lecture was very well attended by the citizens and students, and was thoroughly appreciated.

The annual social gathering of the college will come off before the college closes for the Christmas, and preparations about the recitations and representations are going on in right earnest.

SATARA AND TEMPERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I crave the indulgence of the hospitality of a few lines in your daily paper? During my short sojourn at the historical place of Satara I came across a strange rumour in the street. Some man who is said to be resident of the place is badly in need of some profession. His brain has caught a very brilliant idea and it is said he is strenuously working for securing a license for sale of foreign liquors in the city. There is already one shop for the purpose and it is thickly rumoured that as a result of the above man's endeavours and favourite smiles of few smart influential men of the public, shortly there might be a second shop appearing for the convenience of the public.

Is Satara asleep and are there no champions of temperance to resist such an act if the rumours are true?—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Very recently the offices of the Accountant-General have shifted from the Secretariat to a new building called "Gulistan" on Prescott Road near the Improvement Trust Offices. The whole of the building which consists of one basement, ground floor and four upper floors, is hired, except the 1st floor, at a rental of Rs. 10,000/- (ten thousand) a month. Many of the sections of the office are located on the third and fourth floors. One has to ascend as many as seventy five steps to reach the third and one hundred steps to reach the fourth floor. But unlike in all Government Offices the clerks are not allowed to use the lift which is reserved for Officers and Superintendents who have but one occasion to go up and come down every day. The clerks have many occasions to go up and come down as sections of the same office are located on different floors from basement to the fourth floor, also owing to close relations of audit with different section and the last but not least important reason being the paucity of peons. In the old building the clerks were rightly allowed the use of the lift.

The Accountant General is reported to have described the new building as "Heaven" and "Heaven" it has proved to be. He applied his first audit check to the most indispensable need of his clerks, the use of the lift, by declaring that they should not use it. [illegible] the grand sent of Rs. 200/- or so a month in the expenditure of the Government of India and should rightly earn the thank of Sir Basil Blackett by enabling him to balance his budget.

On behalf of the clerks I most sincerely thank him for his exemplary vigilance and care of the poor finances of India and for the example that he has set to his brother officers who are so passionately pressing their extravagant and unheard-of claims before the Lee Commission quite regardless of the financial power of India. Will his brother officers follow his example? Why others? Will the Accountant-General himself practise his own principles of economy and audit if he were asked to give evidence before the Lee Commission?—Yours etc.

"A MEMBER."

EDUCATION BILL RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The long promised rules are now out but as most of the old M.L.C.'s were busy with their elections they had no time to study them. People in the districts were also busy for Council and Assembly elections until the 20th inst. The last day for representations to Government is 3rd prox. It will be granted under these special circumstances the time given is too short and ought to be extended to 15th of January. Besides new Councils ought to be given special opportunity of considering them in detail. As the working of the new Act will not be ordered before 1st April, there would be ample time for the Government to make necessary adjustments in view of representations received till 15th of January.

It will be remembered that both the Education Bill and the District Local Board Bill were rushed through the Council. Vernacular translations were not available to the public till the 19th of November 1922 and the Bills were passed in fours weeks after that. Some of us had protested against this policy of undue haste and had asked for time for Local Bodies to consider them and place their views before Government. But we did not succeed. Rules are however more important for those who have to work the Act and in fairness, Government ought to give more time for consideration to those who are to work the Act in the districts.—Yours, etc.

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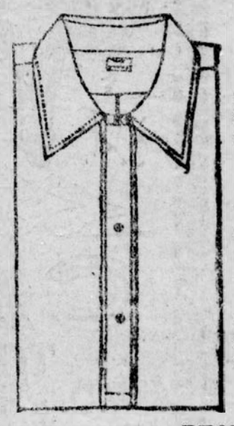

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ADVERTISING SWADESHI GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A visit to the Swadeshi Bazar organized by the indefatigable Mr. Bharucha, showed how surely though slowly our manufacturers have begun to widen their activities. But I wonder how many of our countrymen really know what things are manufactured in this country and where to get them. Partly for want of funds and partly due to lack of full appreciation of the value of advertising, our manufacturers are suffering from want of publicity. I would, therefore, like to suggest to the Swaraj Party and the various 'Boycott Committees' to undertake the advertising of Swadeshi goods, along with the educative propaganda. Some Nationalist papers might be induced to allot a special column or two for genuine Swadeshi goods. The example of "The Indian Nationalist" in this connection is worthy of emulation by other papers.

Will those concerned respond?...Yours etc.

K. B. BHIDE.

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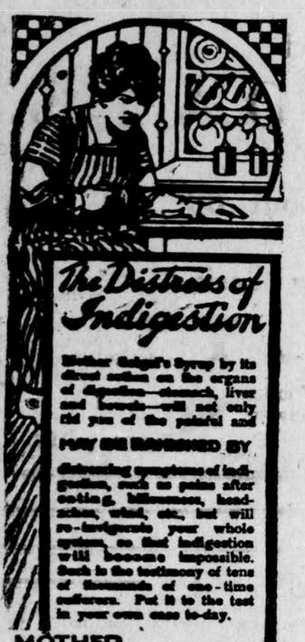

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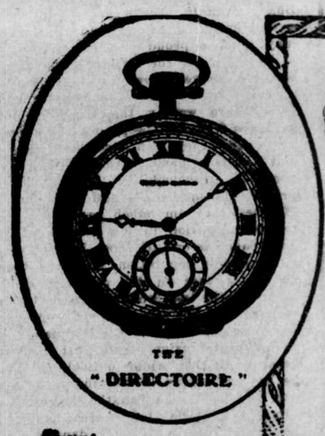

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